LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1890

T. F. FITZGERALD.

Compliments of

MOSES K. EVERITT,

N. J. Senate, 1890.

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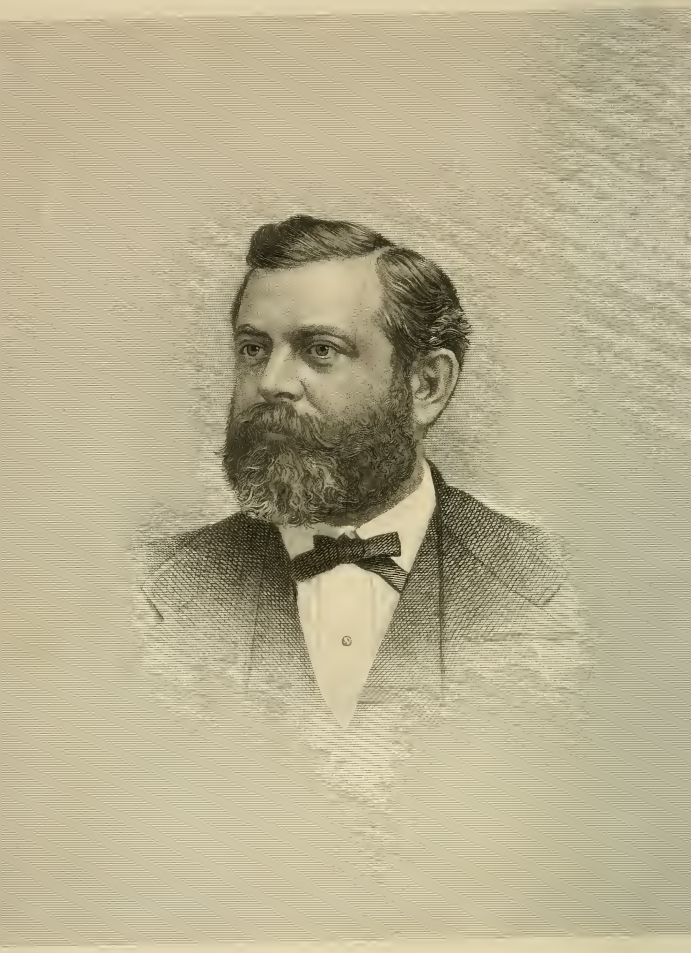

Lea Abbott

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH SESSION.

1890.

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TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

1890.

1890	*Sun.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*	*Wed.*	*Thurs*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*
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1890	*Sun.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*	*Wed.*	*Thurs*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*
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PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.

YEAR OF THE CENTURY. *N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.*	CENTUR'S. 1700	2100	1800	2200	1900	2300	2000	2400
0	*28	*56	*84	C	E	G	A
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E
*4	*32	*60	*88	E	G	B	C
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G
*8	*36	*64	*92	G	B	D	E
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B
*12	*40	*68	*96	B	D	F	G
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D
*16	*44	*72		D	F	A	B
17	45	73		C	E	G	A
18	46	74		B	D	F	G
19	47	75		A	C	E	F
*20	*48	*76		F	A	C	D
21	49	77		E	G	B	C
22	50	78		D	F	A	B
23	51	79		C	E	G	A
*24	*52	*80		A	C	E	F
25	53	81		G	B	D	E
26	54	82		F	A	C	D
27	55	83		E	G	B	C

MONTH.					DOMINICAL LETTER.						
Jan. Oct.					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Feb. Mar. Nov.					D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Jan. Apr. July					G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May					B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June					E	F	G	A	B	C	D
Feb. Aug.					C	D	E	A	F	G	A
Sept. Dec.					F	G	A	B	C	D	E
1	8	15	22	29	S	S	F	TH	W	TU	M
2	9	16	23	30	M	S	S	F	TH	W	TU
3	10	17	24	31	TU	M	S	S	F	TH	W
4	11	18	25		W	TU	M	S	S	F	TH
5	12	19	26		TH	W	TU	M	S	S	F
6	13	20	27		F	TH	W	TU	M	S	S
7	14	21	28		S	F	TH	W	TU	M	S

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councillors, at least, (or twelve, at most,) or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called

in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took

place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops was $2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor,	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace—(died in office),	1708
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant Governor,	1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter,	1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	1719 to 1720
William Burnet,	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	1731 to 1732
William Cosby,	1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council),	1736
John Hamilton (President of Council),	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council),	1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council),	1747
Jonathan Belcher,	1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant Governor,	1757
John Reading (President of Council),	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard,	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy,	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.),	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	1812 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat),	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat),	1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	1890 to ——

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th 1826.
Ephraim Batemaa, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829 to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to March 3d, 1887.
Rufus Blodgett, March 4th, 1887, to ——

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

NEW JERSEY.
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

NEW YORK.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &C.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman.
Saml. Huntington.
Wm. Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered: IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
Secy.

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, e presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like mannner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN,

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:
WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1793.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governer shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additioual justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (according to Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision of the Laws
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Boroughs.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assemby to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on Bill Revision.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

58. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Continental Congress.

1774–5, James Kinsey; 1774–6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776–7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776–8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776–9, John Witherspoon; 1777–8, Elias Boudinot; 1777–9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778–9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778–80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779–81, William Ch. Houston; 1780–1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780–3, Abraham Clark; 1780–2, John Witherspoon; 1781–3, William Paterson; 1782–3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781–4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783–5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783–4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784–5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784–7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785–6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786–7, James Schureman; 1786–8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787–8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787–9, Jonathan Dayton.

From 1789 to Date.

I. 1789–91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791–3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793–5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795–7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797–9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799–1801. John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801–3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803–5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805–7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807–9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808–9).

XI. 1809–11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811–13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813–15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814–15).

XIV. 1815–17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817–19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Bergen; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819–21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820–1).

XVII. 1821–3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823–5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825–7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827–9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828–9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828–9).

XXI. 1829–31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831–3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833–5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835–7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836–7).

XXV. 1837–9. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839–41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841–3. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843–5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845–7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847–9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849–51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851–3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853–5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855–7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857–9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859–61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861–3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863–5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865–7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867–9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869–71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871–3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873–5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875–7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton, (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877–9. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879–81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.) Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881–3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883–5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885–7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887–9. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889–91. Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years--Salary, $10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill (term expires May 1st, 1894).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De-Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1892).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburgh; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburgh; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73, '80 and '89, David A. Depue; 1869, '76 and '83, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76 and '83, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82 and '89, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880 and '87, William J. Magie; 1888, Charles G. Garrison.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1892).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott (term expires March 28th, 1891).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1892).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1892).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey (term expires March 16th, 1891).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson (term expires March 16th, 1891).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine (died 1889); 1890, ———.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson (term expires April 22d, 1891).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors: it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2.	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
1878—	" 8,	April 5,	13 "	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	8
1887—†	" 11,	April 7,	13 "	182	3
1888—	" 10,	March 30,	12 "	337	11
1889—	" 8,	April 20,	15 "	297	8

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate by itself one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment *sine die* took place at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Laverty impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

† The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45-47, Joel Adams.
48-50, Lewis M. Walker.
51-53, Joseph E. Potts.
54-56, David B. Somers.
57-59, Enoch Cordery.
60-62, Thomas E. Morris.
63-65, Samuel Stille.
66-68, David S. Blackman.
69-71, Jesse Adams.
72-74, William Moore.
75-77, Hosea F. Madden.
78-86, John J. Gardner.

Bergen County.

45-47, Richard R. Paulison.
48-49, Isaac I. Haring.
50-51, John Van Brunt.
52-53, Abraham Hopper.
54-56, Daniel D. Depew.
57-59, Thomas H. Herring.
60-62, Ralph S. Demarest.
63-65, Daniel Holsman.
66-68, John Y. Dater.
69-71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
72-74, Cornelius Lydecker.
75-77, George Dayton.
78-80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
81-83, Isaac Wortendyke.
84-85, Ezra Miller.
86, John W. Bogert.

Burlington County.

45-46, James S. Hulme.
47-49, Thomas H. Richards.
50-52, Joseph Satterthwaite.
53-58, Joseph W. Allen.
59-61, Thomas L. Norcross.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.
63-64, William Garwood.
65-67, Geo. M. Wright.
68-70, Job H. Gaskell.
71-73, Henry J. Irick.
74-76, Barton F. Thorn.
77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
80-82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
83-85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
86-88, William H. Carter.

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.
46-48, Joseph C. Stafford.
49-51, John Gill.
52-54, Thomas W. Mulford.
55-60, John K. Roberts.
61-63, William P. Tatem.
64-66, James M. Scovel.
67-72, Edward Bettle.
73-81, William J. Sewell.
82-84, Albert Merritt.
85-87, Richard N. Herring.

Cape May County.

45-46, Reuben Willets.
47-49, James L. Smith.
50-52, Enoch Edmunds.
53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.

56–58, Jesse H. Diverty.
59–61, Downs Edmunds.
62–64, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65–67, Wilmon W. Ware.
68–70, Leaming M. Rice.
71–73, Thomas Beesley.
74–76, Richard S. Leaming.
77–79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
80–85, Waters B. Miller.
86–88, Joseph H. Hanes.

Cumberland County.

45–46, Enoch H. More.
47–50, Stephen A. Garrison.
51–53, Reuben Fithian.
54–56, Lewis Howell.
57–59, John L. Sharp.
60–62, Nat. Stratton.
63–68, Providence Ludlam.
69–71, James H. Nixon.
72–74, C. Henry Shepherd.
75–77, J. Howard Willets.
78–80, George S. Whiticar.
81–86, Isaac T. Nichols.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.
46–48, Stephen R. Grover.
49–51, Asa Whitehead.
52–54, Stephen Congar.
55–57, George R. Chetwood.
58–60, Charles L. C. Gifford.
61–63, James M. Quinby.
64–66, John G. Trusdell.
67–69, James L. Hays.
70–75, John W. Taylor.
76–78, William H. Kirk.
79–81, William H. Francis.
82–84, William Stainsby.
85–87, Frederick S. Fish.

Gloucester County.

45–48, John C. Smallwood.
49–51, Charles Reeves.
52–54, John Burk.
55–57, Joseph Franklin.
58–60, Jeptha Abbott.
61–63, John Pierson.
64–66, Joseph L. Reeves.
67–69, Woodward Warrick.
70–75, Samuel Hopkins.
76–78, Thos. P. Mathers.
79–81, John F. Bodine.
82–83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
84–87, Stacy L. Pancoast.

Hudson County.

45–47, Richard Outwater.
48–49, John Tonnele.
50, John Cassedy.
51–53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.
54–56, Moses B. Bramhall.
57–59, C. V. Clickener.
60–61, Samuel Wescott.
62–65, Theodore F. Randolph.
66–68, Charles H. Winfield.
69–71, Noah D. Taylor.
72–74, John R. McPherson.
75–77, Leon Abbett.
78–80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
81–83, Elijah T. Paxton.
84–86, William Brinkerhoff.

Hunterdon County.

45–46, Alexander Wurts.
47–49, Isaac G. Farlee.
50–52, John Manners.
53–55, Alexander V. Bonnell.
56–58, John C. Rafferty.
59–61, Edmund Perry.
62–64, John Blane.
65–67, Alexander Wurts.

68–70, Joseph G. Bowne.
71–73, David H. Banghart.
74–76, Fred. A. Potts.
77–79, James N. Pidcock.
80–82, Eli Bosenbury.
83–85, John Carpenter, Jr.
86–88, George H. Large.

Mercer County.

45–50, Charles S. Olden.
51–56, William C. Alexander.
57–59, Robert C. Hutchinson.
60–62, Jonathan Cook.
63–65, Edward W. Scudder.
66–68, Aug. G. Richey.
69–71, John Woolverton.
72–74, Charles Hewitt.
75–77, Jonathan H. Blackwell.
78–80, Crowell Marsh.
81–83, John Taylor.
84–86, George O. Vanderbilt.

Middlesex County.

45–46, David Crowell.
47–49, Adam Lee.
50–52, Edward Y. Rogers.
53–55, Ralph C. Stults.
56–58, Henry V. Speer.
59–61, Abra. Everitt.
62–70, Amos Robbins.
71–76, Levi D. Jarrard.
77–79, George C. Ludlow.
80–82, Isaac L. Martin.
83–85, Abraham V. Schenck.
86–88, Daniel C. Chase.

Monmouth County.

45, Thomas E. Combs.
46–48, George F. Fort.
49–51, John A. Morford.
52–54, William D. Davis.
55–57, Robert S. Laird.
58–60, 73–78, Wm. H. Hendrickson.
61–63, Anthony Reckless.
64–71, Henry S. Little.
72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
79–81, George C. Beekman.
82–84, John S. Applegate.
85–87, Thomas G. Chattle.

Morris County.

45–47, John B. Johnes.
48–50, Ephraim Marsh.
51–53, John A. Bleecker.
54–56, Alexander Robertson.
57–59, Andrew B. Cobb.
60–62, Daniel Budd.
63–65, Lyman A. Chandler.
66–70, George T. Cobb.
71, Columbus Beach.
72–74, Augustus W. Cutler.
75–77, John Hill.
78–80, Augustus C. Canfield.
81–86, James C. Youngblood.

Ocean County.

51–53, Samuel Birdsall.
54–56, James Cowperthwaite.
57–62, William F. Brown.
63–68, George D. Horner.
69–71, John Torrey, Jr.
72–74, John G. W. Havens.
75–77, John S. Schultze.
78–80, Ephraim P. Emson.
81–83, Abraham C. B. Havens.
84–86, George T. Cranmer.

Passaic County.

45–46, Cornelius G. Garrison.
47–49, Martin J. Ryerson.
50–52, Silas D. Canfield.
53–55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.

56–58, Jetur R. Riggs.
59–67, Benjamin Buckley.
68–70, 74–76, John Hopper.
71–73, Henry A. Williams.
77–82, Garret A. Hobart.
83–88, John W. Griggs.

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.
46–48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.
49–51, John Summerill, Jr.
52–54, Allen Wallace.
55–57, Charles P. Smith.
58–60, Joseph K. Riley.
61–63, Emmor Reeve.
64–66, Richard M. Acton.
67–69, Samuel Plummer.
70–72, John C. Belden.
73–75, Isaac Newkirk.
76–78, Charles S. Plummer.
79–81, Quinton Keasbey.
82–84, George Hires.
85–87, Wyatt W. Miller.

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.
46–48, William H. Leupp.
49–51, John W. Craig.
52–54, Moses Craig.
55–57, Samuel K. Martin.
58–60, James Campbell.
61–63, Rynier H. Veghte.
64–66, Joshua Doughty.
67–69, John H. Anderson.
70–72, Calvin Corle.
73–75, Elisha B. Wood.
76–78, Charles B. Moore.
79–81, John G. Schenck.
82–84, Eugene S. Doughty.
85–87, Lewis A. Thompson.

Sussex County.

45–46, Benjamin Hamilton.
47–49, Nathan Smith.
50–52, Joseph Greer.
53–55, Isaac Bonnell.
56–58, Zachariah H. Price.
59–61, Edward C. Moore.
62–64, Peter Smith.
65–67, Joseph S. Martin.
68–73, Richard E. Edsall.
74–76, Samuel T. Smith.
77–79, Francis M. Ward.
80–82, Thomas Lawrence.
83–85, Lewis Cochran.
86–88, J. Anson McBride.

Union County.

58–60, John R. Ayres.
61–63, Joseph T. Crowell.
64–65, James Jenkins.
66, Philip H. Grier.
67–69, Amos Clark, Jr.
70–72, James T. Wiley.
73–75, J. Henry Stone.
76–78, William J. Magie.
79–84, Benjamin A. Vail.
85–87, Robert L. Livingston.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.
46–48, Jeremy Mackey.
49–51, George W. Taylor.
52–54, Charles Sitgreaves.
55–57, William Rea.
58–60, Philip Mowry.
61–63, James K. Swayze.
64–66, Henry R. Kennedy.
67–69, Abraham Wildrick.
70–72, Edward H. Bird.
73–75, Joseph B. Cornish.
76–78, William Silverthorn.
79–81, Peter Cramer.
82–84, George H. Beatty.
85–87, James E. Moon.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.
47-49, Mark Lake.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.
52, John H. Boyle.
53, Thomas D. Winner.
54, Daniel Townsend.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.
56, 57, David Frambes.
58, John B. Madden.
59, Thomas E. Morris.
60-62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.
63, John Godfrey.
64, Simon Hanthorn.
65, Simon Lake.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.
70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
78, Israel Smith.
79, 80, James Jeffries.
81, George Elvins.
82, Joseph H. Shinn.
83, John L. Bryant.
84, 85, Edward North.
86, James S. Beckwith.

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.
46, 47, John G. Banta.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.
50-52, John Huyler.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.
60, John A. Hopper.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.
61, 62, John R. Post.
63, 64, Thomas Dunn English.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest,
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
67, A. Van Emburg.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
69, 70, Eben Winton.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
72, 73, George J. Hopper.
73, John J. Anderson.
74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
74, 75, John W. Bogert.
76, 77, John H. Winant.
76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
78, M. Corsen Gillham.
78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
79, 80, John A. Demarest.
80, Oliver D. Smith.
81-83, John Van Bussum.
81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.

83, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
85, Peter Ackerman.
85, 86, Eben Winton.
86, John Van Bussum.

Burlington County.

45, Joseph Satterthwait.
45, Isaiah Adams.
45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans.
45, Edward Taylor.
45, William Biddle.
46, Clayton Lippincott.
46, William Malsbury.
46, Garrit S. Cannon.
46, Stephen Willets.
46, Wm. G. Lippincott.
47-49, John S. Irick.
47-49, Benjamin Kemble.
47, 48, Joseph W. Allen.
47, William Biddle.
48-50, Edward French.
49-51, Samuel Stockton.
49-51, William R. Braddock.
50-52, William Brown.
50, 51, William S. Emley.
51-53, Allen Jones.
52-54, John W. Fennimore.
52-54, Charles Haines.
52, Benajah Antrim.
53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson.
53, 54, Jacob L. Githens.
54, Job H. Gaskell.
54-56, William Parry.
55, Josephus Sooy, Jr.
55, Benjamin Gibbs.
55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross.
55, 56, Elisha Gaunt.
56, Richard Jones.
56, William M. Collom.
56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett.
57, 58, Samuel Keys.
57-59, Charles Mickle.
57-59, Ezra Evans.
58, Samuel C. Middleton.
58, 59, Charles S. Kemble.
59, 60, John Larzalere.
59-61, Samuel A. Dobbins.
60, 61, George B. Wills.
60-62, Robert B. Stokes.
60-62, William Sooy.
61, Joseph L. Lamb.
62-64, Wm. P. McMichael.
62, 63, John M. Higbee.
63-65, Israel W. Heulings.
63-65, Henry J. Irick.
64, Jarett Stokes.
65, Samuel Stockton.
65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop.
66, 67, George W. Thompson.
66, 67, Samuel Coate.
66, 67, Andrew J. Fort.
67-69, Wallace Lippincott.
68-71, John J. Maxwell.
68, Chas. E. Hendrickson.
68, Charles Collins.
69-71, Thomas C. Alcott.
69, Theophilus I. Price.
70, 71, Abraham Perkins.
70, Levi French.
71-73, Edward T. Thompson.
72, Robert Aaronson.
72-74, E. Budd Marter.
72-74, George B. Borton.
73, 74, Townsend Cox.
74, Joseph P. Adams.
75, Levi French.
75, Charles J. Gordon.
75, Henry Moffett.
75-77, Samuel Taylor.
76, Daniel L. Platt.
76-78, John Cavileer.
76-78, Edward F. Mathews.
77-79, George Sykes.
78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon.
79, 80, John W. Haines.
79, Wm. R. Lippincott.

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

80-82, William H. Carter.
80-82, Henry C. Herr.
81, John Cavileer.
80, 81, Abraham Marter.
82, Thomas M. Locke.
83-86, Theodore Budd.
83, 84, Stacy H. Scott.
83, Horace Cronk.
84-86, Thomas J. Alcott.
85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer.

Camden County.

45, Joseph Kay, Jr.
45, John Redfield.
46, Joel G. Clark.
46, Gerrard Wood.
47, Edward Turner.
47, Joseph B. Tatem.
48, John C. Shreeve.
48, John E. Marshall.
49, Jacob Troth.
49, Joseph Wolohon.
50, 51, Charles D. Hineline.
50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff.
52, 53, J. O. Johnson.
52, J. Kay.
52, Jonathan Day.
53, Samuel Lytle.
53, 54, John K. Roberts.
54, 55, Samuel S. Cake.
55, James L. Hines.
54-56, Reiley Barret.
56, Evan C. Smith.
56, 57, John P. Harker.
57-59, *Samuel Scull.
57, T. B. Atkinson.
57, Joseph M. Atkinson.
58, Edmund Hoffman.
58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne.
59, Zebedee Nicholson.
60, 61, John R. Graham.
60, Joseph Stafford, Jr.
60, George Brewer.
61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride.
61, James L. Hines.
62, Daniel A. Hall.
62, 63, Edwin J. Osler.
63, James M. Scovel.
63, 64, Chalkley Albertson.
64, Samuel Tatem.
64, 65, Paul C. Brinck.
65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson.
65, John F. Bodine.
66, 67, George W. N. Custis.
66, 67, Thomas H. Coles.
67, Edward Z. Collings.
68, John Hood.
68, James Wills.
68, Chalkley Albertson.
69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall.
69, 70, William C. Shinn.
69, Thomas H. Coles.
70, Samuel Warthman.
71, Charles Wilson.
71, Isaac W. Nicholson.
72, Fred. Bourquin.
71, 72, Stevenson Leslie.
72-74, George B. Carse.
73, Isaac Foreman.
73, 74, William H. Cole.
74, Chalkley Albertson.
75-77, Alden C. Scovel.
75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring.
75, Henry B. Wilson.
76, 77, Oliver Lund.
77, Samuel T. Murphy.
78, Isaiah Woolston.
78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols.
78, Andrew J. Rider.
79, 80, Edward Burrough.
80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall.
81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr.
81, 82, John H. McMurray.
82, Robert F. S. Heath.
83, George W. Borton.
83, John Bamford.
83, 84, Clayton Stafford.
84-86, Edward A. Armstrong.
84, John W. Branning.
85, Benjamin M. Braker.
85, 86, Henry M. Jewett.
86, George Pfeiffer.

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

Cape May County.

45, John Stites.
46, Samuel Townsend.
47, Richard S. Ludlam.
48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
50, 51, Mackey Williams.
52, Joshua Swaim.
53, Waters B. Miller.
54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty.
56–58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.
59, 60, Abram Reeves.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.
62–64, Wilmon W. Ware.
65–67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.
71–73, Richard S. Leaming.
74, Alexander Young.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.
76–78, William T. Stevens.
79, Daniel Schellinger.
80, 83–85, Jesse D. Ludlam.
81, 82, Furman L. Richardson.
86, Alvin P. Hildreth.

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.
45, 46, George Heisler.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.
47, Leonard Lawrence.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.
48, 49, Richard Lore.
49, 50, John T. Nixon.
50, 51, Benj. Ayres.
50, 51, Joel Moore.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.
52, David Campbell.
53, Enos S. Gandy.
53, Lewis Woodruff.
54, Daniel Harris.
54, Morton Mills.
55, 56, James M. Wells.
55, 56, John F. Keen.
57, Uriah Mayhew.
57, Elias Doughty.
58, Elwell Nichols.
58, 59, Robert Moore.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.
60, Ebenezer Hall.
60, John Carter.
61, 62, William Bacon.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.
63, 64, Edw. W. Maylin.
65–67, Robert Moore.
65–68, James H. Nixon.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.
69–71, Wm. A. House.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.
72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
74, George B. Langley,
75–77, George W. Payne.
76, Isaiah W. Richman.
77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
78, James Loughron.
79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
81, 82, Charles Ladow.
81, John H. Avis.
82, Philip P. Baker.
83, Isaac M. Smalley.
83, 84, John B. Campbell.
84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
85, 86, Wilson Banks.
86, Franklin Lawrence.

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.
45, John Runyon.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.

45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
46, 47, George W. McLane.
46, 47, Parker Teed.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
47, 48, Elston Marsh.
48, Hugh H. Bowne.
48, 49, Charles Harrison.
49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
49, 50, William F. Day.
49, 50, Stephen Personnett.
49, Hugh H. Bowne.
49, Lewis C. Grover.
50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
50, 51, David Wade.
50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
51, Wm. M. Whitehead.
51, Cornelius Boice.
52, Thomas McKirgan.
52, John M. Clark.
52, William M. Sandford.
52, Silas Merchant.
52, John Munn.
52, James S. Bell.
52, 53, John B. Clark.
53, Stephen Day, Jr.
53, Grant J. Wheeler.
53, Edward T. Hillyer.
53, Charles T. Day.
53, Charles O. Bolles.
53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
53, 54, Daniel Price.
53, 54, William Dennis.
54, David S. Craig.
54, Daniel H. Noe.
54, James N. Joraleman.
54, David Ripley.
54, 55, Hugh Holmes.
54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.
55, Charles O. Bolles.
55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
55, 56, James A. Pennington.
55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
56, Warren S. Baldwin.
56, James E. Bathgate.
56, George H. Doremus.
56, 57, William K. McDonald.
57, John C. Denman.
57, Moses P. Smith.
57, John L. Blake, Jr.
57, William B. Baldwin.
57, Charles L. C. Gifford.
57, Elihu Day.
57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
57, 58, John C. Thornton.
58, Simeon Harrison.
58, James McCracken.
58, Joseph Booth.
58, Ira M. Harrison.
58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
59, 60, James F. Bond.
59, 60, Amzi Condit.
59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
59, David Ayres.
59, Isaac P. Trimble.
59, David A. Hayes.
60, James McCracken.
60, J. W. Hale.
60, 61, Frederick H. Teese,
60, 61, James Wheeler.
61, 62, George A. Halsey.
61, 62, James M. Lang.
61, 62, David Oakes.
61, 62, John Flintoft.
61, James E. Smith.
62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
62, 63, Corra Drake.
62, 63, John D. Freeman.
62, 63, John P. Jackson.
62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
63, Amzi Dodd.
63, John C. Littell.
63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
63, 64, James Smith.
64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.

64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe.
64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie.
64, 65, John C. Seiffert.
64, 65, Bernard Kearney.
64, Jeremiah De Camp.
64, Ira M. Harrison.
65, J. B. S. Robison.
65, John H. Landell.
65, James D. Cleaver.
65, 66, David Anderson.
66, William Bodwell.
66, 67, Albert P. Condit.
66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble.
66, 67, William H. Murphy.
66, 68, Edward L. Price.
66, John F. Anderson.
66, David Ayers.
66, James L. Hays.
67, Israel D. Condit.
67, Daniel Ayers.
67, William R. Sayre.
67, 68, Samuel Atwater.
67, 68, Edward Hedden.
67, M. H. C. Vail.
68, 69, Josiah Speer.
68, 69, James Peck.
68, 69, John Kennedy.
68, 69, Timothy W. Lord.
68, 69, Francis Macken.
68, Josiah L. Baldwin.
69, 70, James L. Gurney.
69, 70, John Hunkele.
69, 70, William W. Hawkins.
69, 71, James G. Irwin.
70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay.
70, 71, Farrand Kitchell.
70, 71, Henry W. Wilson.
70, Chauncey G. Williams.
70, William R. Sayre.
70, Matthew Murphy.
71, Albert P. Condit.
71, 72, Edmund L. Joy.
71, 72, Theodore Horn.
71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr.
71, William A. Ripley.
72, 73, Samuel Wilde.
72, 73, Joseph G. Hill.
72, 73, Theodore Macknett.
72, David Anderson.
72, Daniel Murphy.
72, Moses H. Williams.
73, Lucius H. Armstrong.
73, John W. Campbell.
73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.
73, 74, Phineas Jones.
73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.
74, Moses E. Halsey.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.
74, James T. Vanness.
73–75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.
75, Andrew Teed.
75, Hugh Kinnard.
75, Patrick Doyle.
75, William Carrolton.
75, 76, David Dodd.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.
76, 77, S.V. C.Van Rensselaer.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.
76, Charles H. Harrison.
76, Marcus S. Richards.
76, Philip W. Cross.
76, 80, James M. Patterson.
77, Joseph H. Wightman.
77, 80, Gottfried Krueger.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.
77, 78, James Malone.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.
78, 79, Edward W. Crane.
78, 79, George S. Duryee.
78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.
78, Alexander Phillips.
78, Charles Holzwarth.
79–81, Harrison Van Duyne.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray.
79, 80, 83, John Gill.
79, Charles A. Felch.
80, *William H. Brown.
80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson.

*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

80, 81, Thos. W. Langstroth.
79–81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.
81, Joseph L. Munn.
81, William Wright.
81, *Chas. G. Bruemmer.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.
80, 81, William R. Williams.
82, 83, John H. Parsons.
82, 83, David Young.
82, Robert McGowan.
82, Roderick Robertson.
82, Ulysses B. Brewster.
82, Edw'd R. Pennington.
82, Adam Turkes.
82, Edwin B. Smith.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.
83, James N. Arbuckle.
83, John H. Murphy.
83, William Hill.
83, 84, John L. Armitage.
83–86, William Harrigan.
84, 85, George B. Harrison.
84, 85, David A. Bell.
84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
84, 85, Charles Holzwarth.
84, Herman Lehlbach.
84, Rush Burgess.
84, Frederick S. Fish.
85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
85, 86, R. Wayne Parker,
85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin.
85, Franklin Murphy.
86, Charles F. Underhill.
86, Henry A. Potter.
86, Elias M. Condit.
86, Edwin Lister.
86, Jacob Schreihofer.
86, John H. Peal.

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.
47, 48, John B. Miller.
47, 48, John B. Hilliard.
49, 50, John Duell.
49, John Burk.
50, Thomas Gaskell.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.
51, Edmund Weatherby.
52, Thomas Mills.
53, Jeptha Abbott.
53, John V. Parch.
54, John Franklin.
54, Benjamin Beckett.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.
55, 56, James B. Albertson.
57, John H. Bradway.
57, Benjamin Smith.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.
58, 59, George C. Hewitt.
60, 61, John Starr.
60, †Joseph Harker.
60, 61, †Joseph Duffield.
62, 63, Allen Moore.
62, Thomas G. Batten.
63, 64, E. C. Heritage.
64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
65, 66, William D. Wilson.
66, 67, William W. Clark.
67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
68, Charles T. Molony.
68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum.
69–71, Nimrod Woolery.
69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
71, 72, John S. Rulon.
72, John R. Middleton.
73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway.
75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge.
75, Simeon Warrington.
76, 77, Samuel Moore.
77–79, Caleb C. Pancoast.

* Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

† Mr Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

78, 79, Lawrence Lock.
80, 81, George Craft.
80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell.
82, Abijah S. Hewitt.
83–85, Job S. Haines.
86, Joseph B. Roe.

Hudson County.

45, 46, Hartman Van Wagenen.
47, Benjamin F. Welsh.
48, Oliver S. Strong.
49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck.
50, Edward T. Carpenter.
51, 52, John Van Vorst.
52, Edmund T. Parker.
52, Joseph W. Hancox.
53, John Dunn Littell.
53, James S. Davenport.
53, Jacob M. Vreeland.
54, Clement M. Hancox.
54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh.
54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles.
55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.
55, John M. Board.
56, John D. Ward.
56, James T. Hatfield.
56, 57, George V. De Mott.
57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr.
57, 58, Robert C. Bacot.
58, William Voorhees.
58-60, Garret M. Van Horn.
59, Wm. H. Hemenover.
59, Samuel A. French.
60, W. H. Peckham.
60, N. C. Slaight.
61, Franklin B. Carpenter.
61, Theodore F. Randolph.
61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland.
62, Edward D. Reiley.
62 63, George McLaughlin.
62, 63, Josiah Conley.
62, 63, John B. Perry.
62-64, Joshua Benson.
63, 64, James Lynch.
63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen.
64, John B. Drayton.
64, 65, John Van Vorst.
64, 65, Abra. W. Duryee.
65, Delos E. Culver.
65, William E. Broking.
65, Hiram Van Buskirk.
65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett.
66–68, Noah D. Taylor.
66, 67, Obad'h D. Falkenburg.
66, 67, De Witt C. Morris.
66, John Ramsey.
66, Charles F. Ruh.
67, 68, Hosea F. Clark.
67, 68, A. O. Evans.
67, 68, John Dwyer.
68, John Van Vorst.
68, 69, Henry C. Smith.
69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans.
69, 70, James B. Doremus.
69, Elbridge V. S. Besson.
69, 71, Michael Coogan.
70, 71, Hermann D. Busch.
70, Abel I. Smith.
70, William Brinkerhoff.
71, James F. Fielder.
71, John Anness.
71, George Warrin.
71, Josiah Hornblower.
72, 73, George H. Farrier.
72, 73, Dennis Reardon.
72, 73, George S. Plympton.
72, 73, Henry Gaede.
72, 73, Jasper Wandel.
72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder.
72, James Stevens.
72, John A. O'Neill.
73, John Lee.
73, 74, Richard C. Washburn.
74, 75, Alexander T. McGill.
74, 75, Patrick Sheeran.
74, 75, Alexander McDonnell.
74-76, John D. Carscallen.
74, Henry Coombs.
74, James K. Selleck.
74–77, Rudolph F. Rabe.
75, 76, John J. Toffey.
75, Thomas Carey.

75, Edward F. McDonald.
76, William A. Lewis.
76, Henry Brautigam.
76, Thomas C. Brown.
76, 78, Alex. Jacobus.
76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.
77, 78, Alex. W. Harris.
77, 78, James Stevens.
77, Martin M. Drohan.
77, Lewis A. Brigham.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.
78, Edward P. C. Lewis.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.
79, John Owen Rouse.
79, Frank C. Frey.
79, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl.
79, John A. Tangeman.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.
79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing.
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.
80, 81, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.
80, Patrick Sheeran.
81, Frederick Payne.
81, 82, James J. Casey.
80-82, David W. Lawrence.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.
82-84, James C. Clarke.
82-84, Dennis McLaughlin.
82, William McAdoo.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.
82, George H. Farrier.
82, David M. Durrell.
82, John O'Rourke.
83, Peter F. Wanser.
83, John M. Shannon.
83-85, Edwin O. Chapman.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.
83, 84, Augustus A. Rich.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.
83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.
84, 85, Samuel D. Dickinson.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell.
85, Thomas H. Kelly.
85, Isaac Romaine.
85, John W. Heck.
85, James J. Clark.
85, John Wade.
85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.
85, 86, John C. Besson.
86, R. B. Seymour.
86, Philip Tumulty.
86, D. A. Peloubet.
86, A. B. Dayton.
86, John Pearson.
86, R. S. Hudspeth.
86, T. J. McDonald.
86, Thomas F. Noonan.
86, Edward Lennon.

Hunterdon County.

45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.
45, John Swackhammer.
45, Amos Moore.
45, John H. Case.
46, Henry Stevenson.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.
47-49, John Lambert.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.
50, 51, John Marlow.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.
50, 51, William Tinsman.
50-52, John R. Young.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.
52, Hiram Bennett.
53, 54, John Lambert.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.
54, 55, Lewis Young.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.
55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.
55, Edward Hunt.
56, 57, William Sergeant.
56, 57, John M. Voorhis.

56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.
58, 59, John H. Horn.
58, 59, William Snyder.
58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
60, 61, Charles Denson.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
60, Thomas Banghart, Jr.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
62-64, Joseph W. Wood.
63, 64, David H. Banghart.
64, 65, David B. Boss.
65-67, William J. Iliff.
65, 66, James J. Willever.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
68, 69, John Williamson.
68-70, Theodore Probasco.
69, 70, John P. Lare.
70, 71, John Kugler.
71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
71, 72, Augustus E. Sanderson.
73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
75, 76, James Bird.
75, 76, Wm. W. Swayze.
77, 78, Henry Britton.
77, 78, John Hackett.
79, 80, Chas. W. Godown.
79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
81, 82, George H. Mathews.
81, 82, Jacob Hipp.
83, 84, John V. Robbins.
83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
85, 86, John C. Arnwine.
85, 86, Chester Wolverton.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.
45, Richard J. Bond.
45, *John Lowrey.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.
46, 47, William White.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.
48-50, Josiah Buzby.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.
49, John R. Dill.
50, John F. Hageman.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.
51, Eli Rogers.
51, Westley P. Danser.
52, William Napton.
52, John C. Ward.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.
53, Randal C. Robbins.
54, James H. Hill.
54, Franklin S. Mills.
54, Runey R. Forman.
55, James Vandeventer
55, William Jay.
55, Garret Schenck.
56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
56, Samuel Wooley.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
58, Jonathan S. Fish.
59, Robert Aitken.
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
60, Harper Crozer.
61, Wm. S. Yard.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.
62, John G. Stevens.
63, Peter Crozer.
63, 64, James G. West.
64, James F. Bruere.
64, 65, John A. Weart.
65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.

*Died in office.

67, Chas. W. Mount.
68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
68, Thomas J. Corson.
68, Thomas C. Pearce.
69, John P. Nelson.
69, 70, James C. Norris.
70, 71, Wm. H. Barton.
70, Charles O. Hudnut.
71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
72, Richard R. Rogers.
72, John H. Silvers.
73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
73, 74, Andrew J. Smith.
74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
75, Samuel M. Youmans.
75, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr.
76, Enoch H. Drake.
76, John Hart Brewer.
76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs.
77, William S. Yard.
77, J. Vance Powers.
78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
78, 79, John D. Rue.
79, Wm. Roberts.
80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
82, 83, William J. Convery.
83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
84, 85, John Caminade.
85, Benjamin F. Chambers.
86, Symmes B. Hutchinson.
86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
86, William Ossenberg.

Middlesex County.

45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips.
45, 46, Ralph C. Stults.
45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn.
45, 46, Charles Abraham.
47, Garret G. Voorhees.
47, Theodore F. King.
47, John A. Davison.
47, 48, Richard McDowell.
48, Melancton F. Carman.
48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph.
48, 49, Aaron Gulick.
49, William A. Gulick.
49, 50, James Bishop.
50, Henry Vandyke.
50, Charles Abraham.
50, Israel R. Coriell.
51, David Dunn.
51, Peter F. Dye.
51, J. B. Johnson.
51, 52, Robert M. Crowell.
52, James Applegate.
52, 53, Josephus Shann.
53-55, Martin A. Howell.
53, 54, Abraham Everett.
54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle.
55, 56, William Hutchinson.
56, John T. Jenkins.
56, 57, Amos Robbins.
57, Henry Stults.
57, 58, John D. Buckelew.
58-60, Ellis B. Freeman.
58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker.
59, Andrew McDowell.
60, Thomas Booraem.
60, Elias Dey.
61, 62, Elias Ross.
62, 63, James T. Crowell.
62, Orlando Perrine.
63, 64, Miles Ross.
63, 64, David B. Wyckoff.
64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell.
65-67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard.
65, James G. Goble.
66, 67, Nathan H. Tyrell.
66, 67, John W. Perrine.
68, George E. Strong.
68, 69, Alfred W. Jones.
68, 69, William M. Cox.
70, 71, Albert L. Runyon.
70, George E. Brown.
71-73, Isaac L. Fisher.
71, Edward F. Roberts.

72, 73, Joseph C. Letson.
72, Johnston Holcombe.
73, H. F. Worthington.
74, John Van Deursen.
74, John F. Ten Broeck.
74, 75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
75, James H. Van Cleef.
75, Josephus Shann.
76, Isaiah Rolfe.
76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.
76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.
77, John Waldron.
78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.
78, 79, Patrick Convery.
78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
80, Robert G. Miller.
80, John M. Board.
80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
81, 82, James H. Van Cleef.
81, 83, Manning Freeman.
82, John Adair.
82, 83, James H. Goodwin.
83, 84, William R. Jernee.
84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
84, 85, Robert Carson.
85, 86, John Martin.
86, John F. Ten Broeck.
86, R. R. Vanderbergh.

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.
45–47, Hartshorne Tantum.
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.
45–47, Joseph B. Coward.
45, *James H. Hartshorne.
46, 47, William Vandoren.
46, 47, John Borden.
47, Andrew Simpson.
48, William W. Bennett.
48, Joel Parker.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.
48, *Samuel Bennett.
48, Joel W. Ayres.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.
49, 50, James D. Hall.
49, James Hooper.
49, John B. Williams.
50, William G. Hooper.
50, Charles Butcher.
51, 52, William H. Conover.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.
51, Bernard Connolly.
52, Charles Butcher.
51–53, Samuel W. Jones.
53, Charles Allen.
53, Daniel P. Van Dorn.
53, 54, Robert Allen.
54, Forman Hendrickson.
54, John L. Corlies.
54–56, Henry E. Lafetra.
55, John Vandoren.
55, Thomas B. Stout.
55, Wm. H. Johnson.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.
57–59, John V. Conover.
58, 59, George Middleton.
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.
57–60, Austin H. Patterson.
60, 61, Wm. H. Mount.
60, 61, James Patterson.
60, J. J. McNinney.
61, 62, William V. Ward.
61, 62, Chas. Haight.
62, Geo. C. Murray.
63–65, Michael Taylor.
63, 64, Osborn Curtis.
63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
65, 66, George Schenck.
66, Wm. C. Browne.
67, 68, Chas. Allen.
67, 68, Francis Corlies.
67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown.
69, William H. Conover.
69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
69, 70, Andrew Brown.
70–72, Austin H. Patterson.
71, Wm. S. Horner.
71, 72, John T. Haight.

*Died in office.

72, Wm. B. Hendrickson.
73-75, Geo. W. Patterson.
73, 74, John B. Gifford.
73, 74, John S. Sproul.
75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.
75, 76, William V. Conover.
76, 77, James L. Rue.
77, 78, Wm. H. Bennett.
77, James H. Leonard.
78, George J. Ely.
78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
79, 80, Sherman B. Oviatt.
79, 80, John D. Honce.
80, 81, Grover H. Lufburrow.
81, Holmes W. Murphy.
81, 82, David A. Bell.
82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
82, Benjamin Griggs.
83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
85, Wm. H. Grant.
85, 86, Frank E. Heyer.
86, W. S. Throckmorton.
86, William Pintard.

Morris County.

45, Timothy Kitchel.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.
45, 46, Henry Seward.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.
47, Richard Lewis.
47, Charles McFarland.
47, Samuel Hilts.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.
50, John L. Kanouse.
50, Andrew Cobb,
50, Freeman Wood.
50, George H. Thompson.
51, Horace Chamberlain.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.
51, Josiah Meeker.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.
52, 53, Robert Albright.
53, John L. Kanouse.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.
54, 55, William Logan.
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.
55, 56, Edward Howell.
56, William M. Muchmore.
56, 57, William A. Carr.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.
57, 58, Richard Speer.
58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.
58, 59, John Naughright.
59, A. H. Stansborough.
59, 60, James H. Ball.
60, Eugene Ayres.
60-62, Nelson H. Drake.
60-62, Nathan Horton.
61, William W. Beach.
61, 62, John Hill.
62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.
63, William J. Wood.
63-65, Jesse Hoffman.
64, Henry C. Sanders.
64, 65, John Bates.
65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
66, John Hill.
66, 67, James C. Yawger.
66, 67, Elias M. White.
67, Lewis Estler.
68, Daniel Coghlan.
68, George Gage.
68-70, Jesse M. Sharp.
69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix.
69, 70, Columbus Beach.
71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
71, 72, W. B. Lefevre.
71-73, August C. Canfield.
73, 74, W. H. Howell.
73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd.
74-76, Elias M. Skellinger.
75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey.

77, Abm. C. Van Duyne.
77, *Cummins O. Cooper.
77, 78, Cornelius P. Garrabrant.
78, Francis J. Doremus.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.
81, 82, John F. Post.
81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
83–85, George W. Jenkins.
83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
85, 86, John Seward Wills.
85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
86, John Norwood.

Ocean County.

51–53, Joel Haywood.
54, A. O. S. Havens.
55, 56, Wm. F. Brown.
57–59, Edwin Salter.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.
61, Chas. H. Applegate.
62, Ephraim Emson.
63, Edwin Salter.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.
66, 67, Job Edwards.
68, 69, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.
72, Richard B. Parker.
73, John S. Shultz.
74, Edward M. Lonan.
75, Jonathan S. Goble.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.
77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
78–80, Rufus Blodgett.
81, Wm. H. Bennett.
82, Clifford Horner.
83, George T. Cranmer.
84, Augustus W. Irons.
85, 86, George G. Smith.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.
47, Abm. Prall.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.
48, John M. Demarest.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.
49, Oscar Decker.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.
54, Charles H. May.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.
55, Wm. C. Stratton.
55, Wm. M. Morrell.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.
56–58, Benj. Buckley.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.
57, John J. Brown.
57, James B. Beam.
58, Patrick Maginnis.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
59–61, Samuel Pope.
59, Joel M. Johnson.
60, Isaac Stagg.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
62–66, John N. Terhune.
62–66, Chandler D. Norton.
63, Samuel Pope.
63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
63, 64, Chas. F. Johnson.
64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
67, 68, David Henry.
67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin
67, E. A. Stansbury.
68, 69, Albert A. Van Voorhies.
69, 70, Hugh Reid.
69, 71, 72, Chas. Hemmingway.
70, Henry Hobbs.
70, Chas. P. Gurnee.
71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.

*In 1878 C. O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
73, George Barnes.
73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
74, 75, David Henry.
74, 75, John P. Zeluff.
76, 77, John W. Griggs.
76, 77, John Sanderson.
76, 77, Joseph L. Cunningham.
78, John Kennell.
78, 79, John H. Robinson.
79, 80, George W. Conkling.
80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
81, Jacob Latus.
82, Joseph A. Greaves.
82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
82, 83, William F. Gaston.
82 85, Thomas Flynn.
83, 84, Clark W. Mills.
84, William Prall.
84, Cornelius A. Cadmus.
85, 86, John Scheele.
85, 86, DeWitt C. Bolton.
85, 86, George H. Low.
86, William B. Gourley.

Salem County.

45, David Wiley.
45, Isaiah Conklyn.
45, Robert Hewitt.
46, Ephraim Carel.
46, Charles Bilderback.
46, George Remster.
47, Joseph M. Springer.
47, James Vanmeter.
47, 48, Joseph Foster.
48, Benj. F. McCollister.
48, Joseph R. Chew.
49, James H. Trenchard.
49, Isaac Lippincott.
49, John Fowler.
50, Charles B. Newell.
50, David Sithens.
50, Benjamin Remster.
51, Smith Bilderback.
51, Charles Benner.
51, Harman Richman.
52, Jacob Hitchner.
52, John C. Lummis.
53, Nathaniel G. Swing.
53, John Blackwood.
54, Isaiah D. Clawson.
54, Richard Grier.
55, Joshua Thompson.
55, John Harris.
56, Joseph Kille.
56, Samuel Plummer.
57, William Beckett.
57-59, Thomas B. Jones.
58, 59, Alfred Simpkins.
60, 61, Joshua Lippincott.
60, Samuel Habermayer.
61, Owen L. Jones.
62, William P. Somers.
62, Samuel D. Miller.
63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
63, Joseph Waddington.
64, William N. Hancock.
65, William Callahan.
65, 66, Auxenico M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
67, John S. Newell.
68, Henry M. Wright.
68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
70, David Evans.
71, John W. Dickinson.
71, John Hitchner.
72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
72, Smith Hewitt.
73, 74, William Iszard.
74, 75, William B. Carpenter.
75, Charles P. Swing.
76, Richard Coles.
76-78, Quinton Keasbey.
77, John S. Elwell.
78, William C. Kates.
79-81, Henry Barber.
79-81, John D. Garwood.
82-84, Henry Coombs.
85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker.

Somerset County.

45, Peter Voorhees.
45, Samuel Reynolds.
45, Peter Kline.
46, James B. Elmendorf.
46, 47, Peter T. Beekman.
46, Jonathan Cory,
47–49, Samuel K. Martin.
47–49, F. V. D. Voorhees.
48–50, John M. Wyckoff.
50, 51, 53, John DeMott.
50, Samuel S. Doty.
51, Frederick D. Brokaw.
51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty.
52, Michael R. Nevius.
53, 54, John H. Anderson.
54–56, John S. Hoagland.
55, Alvah Lewis.
56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp.
57, Cornelius N. Allen.
58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele.
59, 60, Elisha B. Wood.
60, 61, 70, Jas. W. Arrowsmith.
61–63, John G. Schenck.
62, 63, John M. Mann.
64, 65, Daniel Corey.
65, 66, Rynier A. Staats.
66, 67, Ralph Davenport.
67, Peter A. Voorhees.
68, 69, John J. Bergen.
68, Abraham T. Huff.
69–71, John R. Staats.
71, James Doty.
72, 73, David D. Smalley.
73, 74, John G. Schenck.
74, 75, William P. Sutphin.
75–77, Joseph H. Voorhees.
76, 77, James J. Bergen.
78 80, John Ringelmann.
78–80, J. Newton Voorhees.
81, 82, William A. Schomp.
81, John L. Oakey.
83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman.
85, 86, John Vetterlein.

Sussex County.

45, Absalom Dunning.
45, Jesse Bell.
45, Timothy H. Cook.
46, John Hunt.
46, 47, Peter Young.
46–48, Thomas D. Armstrong.
47–49, Peter Hoyt.
48–50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.
49, Martin Ryerson.
50, 51, Guy Price.
50, 51, William Simurson.
51, Daniel D. Decker.
52, George W. Collver.
52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson.
52–54, Timothy E. Shay.
53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton.
53, 54, Luther Hill.
55, James L. Decker.
55–57, Daniel D. Gould.
56–58, William Smith.
56–58, John W. Opdyke.
58, Sandford McKeeby.
59, 60, Martin Cole.
60, 61, Charles Mackerly.
60, 61, Daniel D. Decker.
61, William Price.
62–64, William H. Bell.
62, Thomas N. McCarter.
63, 64, Robert Hamilton.
65, Samuel Fowler.
65–67, William M. Iliff.
66, 67, 73, 74, Francis M. Ward.
68–70, Hiram C. Clark.
68–70, Samuel H. Hunt.
71, 72, Lebbeus Martin.
71, Peter Smith.
75, 76, William Owen.
77, 78, George Greer.
79–81, Lewis J. Martin.
82–84, William E. Ross.
85, 86, Horatio N. Kinney.

Union County.

58, Benjamin M. Price.
58, Cooper Parse.
59, William Stiles.
59, 60, Elston Marsh.
60, 61, David Mulford.
61, Israel O. Maxwell.
62, 63, Samuel L. Moore.
62, John J. High.
63, 64, Noah Woodruff.
64, 65, Philip Dougherty.
65, Joseph T. Crowell.
66, John R. Crane.
66, Thomas J. Lee.
67, A. M. W. Ball.
67, Enos W. Runyon.
68, 69, John H. Whelan.
68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough.
70, 71, 75, Ferdinand Blancke.
70, Albert A. Drake.
71, Joseph W. Yates.
72, Andrew Dutcher.
72–74, William McKinley.
72–74, John H. Lufberry.
73, Jabez B. Cooley.
74, 75, William H. Gill.
74, 75, Elias B. Pope.
76–78, John Egan.
76, 77, Moses F. Cary.
76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail.
78–80, George M. Stiles.
78, Joseph B. Coward.
79, 80, Philip H. Vernon.
79–82, John T. Dunn.
81–82, George T. Parrott.
81–83, Frank L. Sheldon.
83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes.
83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff.
84, DeWitt C. Hough.
85, 86, Peter L. Hughes.
85, 86, Wm. H. Corbin.
85, Jacob Kirkner.
86, William Chamberlain.

Warren County.

45, 46, Robert C. Caskey.
45, Abram Wildrick.
45, Stephen Warne.
46–48, Jonathan Shotwell.
46–48, Amos H. Drake.
47–49, Samuel Mayberry.
49–51, Andrew Ribble.
49–51, Benjamin Fritts.
50, 51, 53, John Loller.
52–54, John Sherrer.
52–54, David V. C. Crate.
52, John Cline.
54–56, George H. Beatty.
55–57, Archibald Osborn.
55–57, John White.
57–59, Isaac Leida.
58, 59, William Feit.
58, Abm. S. Van Horn.
59–61, Robert Rusling.
60–62, John C. Bennett.
60, Philip Shoemaker.
61, 63, David Smith.
62–64, Wm. W. Strader.
63–65, Elijah Allen.
64–66, Charles G. Hoagland.
65, 66, Silas Young.
66–68, Andrew J. Fulmer.
67, 68, John N. Givens.
67–69, Nelson Vliet.
69–71, Absalom B. Pursell.
69–71, Caleb H. Valentine.
70–72, William Silverthorn.
72–74, Valentine Mutchler.
73–75, Joseph Anderson.
75, John M. Wyckoff.
76, Wm. Carpenter.
76–78, Elias J. Mackey.
77–79, Silas W. De Witt.
79–81, Coursen H. Albertson.
80–82, William Fritts.
82, Robert Bond.
83–85, Stephen C. Larison.
83–85, Isaac Wildrick.
86, Thomas L. Titus.
86, William M. Baird.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776–1781 John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782—John Cox, Burlington.
1783–1784 Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785–1788 Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789–1792 Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793–1794 Thomas Henderson, Monmouth.
1795—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796–1797 James Linn, Somerset.
1798–1800 Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1801–1804 John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805—Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1807—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808—Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809—Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810–1811 Charles Clark, Essex.
1812—James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813—Charles Clark, Essex.
1814–1815 William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816–1818 Jesse Upson, Morris.
1819–1822 Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823–1824 Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1825—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1826—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827—Silas Cook, Morris.
1828—Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829–1830 Edward Condict, Morris.
1831–1832 Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833—Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835—Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836—Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837–1838 Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839–1840 Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842—John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843—William Chetwood, Essex.
1844—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth

SPEAKERS.

1776, 1777, 1778 } John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second session 1878—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780—Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781—John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782, 1783 } Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784—Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785, 1786 } Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787—Ephraim Harris. Cumberland.
1788—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789—John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790—Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792, 1793, 1794 } Silas Condict, Morris.
1795—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796—James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797—Silas Condict, Morris.
1798, 1799, 1800 } William Coxe, Burlington.
1801—Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802—William Coxe, Burlington.
1803—Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 } James Cox, Monmouth.
1808, 1809 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810, 1811 } William Kennedy, Sussex.
1812—William Pearson, Burlington.
1813—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814, 1815 } Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816—Charles Clark. Essex.
1817—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 } David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823—Lucius Q C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824—David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825, 1826 } George K. Drake, Morris.
1827, 1828 } William B. Ewing. Cumberland.
1829, 1830, 1831 } Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832—John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833, 1834, 1835 } Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836—Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837, 1838 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839—William Stites, Essex.
1840, 1841 } John Emley, Burlington,
1842—Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843, 1844 } Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1845
1846 } John C. Smallwood, Glou'str
1847
1848
1849 } Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1850
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853
1854 } W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1855
1856
1857 } Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1858
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860—C. L. C Gifford, Essex.
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868 } Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1869
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871 } Edward Bettle, Camden.
1872
1873
1874 } John W. Taylor, Essex.
1875
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879 } W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1880
1881 } G. A. Hobart, Passaic,
1882
1883—J J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884—B. A. Vail, Union.
1885—A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886—John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887—Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888—Geo H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889—George T. Werts, Morris.

SECRETARIES.

1845
1846 } Daniel Dodd, Jr , Essex.
1847
1848
1849 } Philip J Gray, Camden.
1850
1851—John Rogers, Burlington.
1852 } Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1853
1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855 } A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1856
1857 } A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1858
1859 } John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1860
1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862 } Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1863
1864 } John H. Meeker, Essex.
1865
1866 } Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1867
1868 } Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1869
1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1871
1872 } John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1873
1874
1875 } N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1876
1877 } C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1878
1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880
1881 } Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1882
1883
1884 } W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1885
1886 } Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1887
1888
1889—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847, 1848—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edward W. Whelpley, Morris
1850—John T Nixon, Cumberland
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853, 1854—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1861—F H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth
1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G W. N. Custis Camden.
1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869, 1870—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D Carscallen. Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F. Rabe. Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880—Sherman B Oviatt. Monmouth.
1881—Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884—A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
1885, 1886—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887—William M. Baird, Warren.
1888—Samuel D. Dickinson, Hudson.
1889—Robert S. Hudspeth, Hudson.

CLERKS.

1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851, 1852—David Naar, Essex.
1853, 1854—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856, 1857—William Darmon, Glouc'str.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861, 1862—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863, 1864—Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
1865, 1866—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868, 1869, 1870—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872, 1873, 1874—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1876, 1877—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1879, 1880, 1881—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882, 1883—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885, 1886—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
1887—Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
1888—James P. Logan, Burlington.
1889—John J. Matthews, Union.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor from 1857 to the Present Time, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 2.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51 0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,288.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.

1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.

1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,806; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent of popular vote, 46.65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.

1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1886—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Green, total vote, 103,939; per cent. of popular vote, 47.45. Howey, total vote, 101,919; per cent. of popular vote, 43.98. Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Green's plurality, 8,020

1887—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 31 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Labor-Democrats, 1 tie.

1888—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.

1889—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 138,245; per cent. of popular vote, 51.37. Grubb, total vote, 123,992; per cent. of popular vote, 46.07. La Monte, Pro., 6,853. Abbett's plurality, 14,253.

1890—Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats. House, 37 Democrats, 23 Republicans.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

There were only three survivors on January 1st, 1889—Alexander G. Cattell, Robert Laird and David Neighbour.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low-water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature

is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of $225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a

frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey free-stone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories and one-half of the third are set aside for offices, and the remaining portion is formed into a large and well-lighted apartment, and is used for the display of the geological collection of the State.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Mon-

mouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

An addition was made to the building in 1889.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. James M. Green succeeded Mr. Hasbrouck in 1889. The property of these schools is valued at $160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support. Professor Green is Principal of the school.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution is located in Kearny township, Hudson county, to which place it was removed from Newark in 1888. It was organized under a joint resolution of the Legislature approved April 12th, 1862. The Home in Newark was opened July 4th, 1866. The Legislatures of 1886 and 1887 appropriated $175,000 for the erection of a new Home, under the direction of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The present site, consisting of 17½ acres, was selected, and six new and commodious buildings were erected thereon. The Home has a frontage of 600 feet on the Passaic river, and contains over three hundred inmates.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the last election for President and Vice President of the United States, each State cast the following number of votes:

Alabama	10	Missouri	16
Arkansas	7	Nebraska	5
California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	12	Ohio	23
Illinois	22	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	9	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	13
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	6
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi	9	Total	401

Since then four new States have been admitted, viz., Montana, Washington, and South Dakota and North Dakota, each of which will be entitled to three votes at the next election for President.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia 6
John Adams, of Massachusetts 1
John Jay, of New York 5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia 7
John Adams, of Massachusetts 7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts 7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina 7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts 7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina 7

1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia..... 8
George Clinton, of New York..... 8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia..... 8
George Clinton, of New York..... 8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York..... 8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania..... 8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia..... 8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York..... 8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia..... 8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York..... 8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee..... 8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina..... 8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts..... 8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania..... 8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee..... 8
Martin Van Buren, of New York..... 8
1837—William H Harrison, of Ohio..... 8
Francis Granger, of New York..... 8
1841—William H Harrison, of Ohio..... 8
John Tyler, of Virginia..... 8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky..... 7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey..... 7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana..... 7
Millard Filimore, of New York..... 7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire..... 7
William R. King, of Alabama..... 7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania..... 7
John C Breckenridge, of Kentucky..... 7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois..... 4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine..... 4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois..... 3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia..... 3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey..... 7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio..... 7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York..... 7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri..... 7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois..... 7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts..... 7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York..... 9
Thomas A Hendricks, of Indiana..... 9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania..... 9
William H. English, of Indiana..... 9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York..... 9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... 9
1889—Grover Cleveland, of New York..... 9
Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio..... 9

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,762	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1 386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama			76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas			22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado							Legislature.	
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,934
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida			Legislature.		17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia			57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas	16,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana			33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,30[illegible]	49,823
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi					82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska			9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina			96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

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Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	91,391	89,566	133,166
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,991		Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1828	1,156,328	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,217,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410,772	" " 1880	9,219,947
" " 1844	2,698,608	" " 1884	10,053,770
" " 1848	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1852	3,142,877	" " " " 1880	308,578
" " 1856	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " 1860	4,676,853	" " " " 1880	10 305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884. Blaine, Rep.	1884. Cleveland, Dem.	1884. Butler, Gr'b'k.	1884. St. John Pro.	1880. Garfield, Rep.	1880. Hancock, Dem.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	§38,637	65,067
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska	76,877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
‖Nevada	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,918
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
¶Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	123,191
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia	139,356	145,497	.....	143	84,020	a128,586
West Virginia	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	161,147	146,454	4,597	7,649	144,000	114,649
Total	4,844,002	4,914,947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality	.....	70,945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

*Fusion. †Including 160 misspelled. ‡Including 232 misspelled. ¶One county missing in 1884. ‖One county estimated in 1884. §Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. ††Straight Greenback. *a* Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

STATE CENSUS, 1885.

According to the returns filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The census of 1880 is also given for the purpose of comparison.

Names of cities, towns and villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

Atlantic County.		1885.	1880.
Atlantic City		7,942	5,477
Absecon		567	507
Buena Vista township		1,016	885
Egg Harbor City		1,317	1,232
Egg Harbor township		3,919	3,568
Galloway township		2,153	2,337
Brigantine City	79		
Port Republic	473		
German Settlement	544		
Hamilton township		1,484	1,464
Hammonton township		2,525	1,776
Mullica township		807	717
Columbia	106		
Pleasant Mills	106		
Elwood	403		
Weekstown	66		
Weymouth township		626	741
Tuckahoe	422		
Estellville	204		
Population in 1870, 14,093; 1875, 13,967.		22,356	18,704

Bergen County.			
Englewood township		4,429	4,076
Franklin township		2,194	2,206
Harrington township		2,604	2,570
Hohokus township		2,898	2,920
Lodi township		4,347	4,071
Midland township		1,617	1,591
New Barbadoes township (including Hackensack)		4,983	4,248
Palisade township		2,333	2,302
Ridgefield township		4,487	3,952
Ridgewood township		1,776	1,478
Saddle River township		1,584	1,355
Garfield	408		
Union township (including Rutherford borough)		3,914	3,164
Washington township		2,714	2,853
Population in 1870, 31,022; 1875, 35,516.		39,880	36,786

Burlington County.		1885.	1880.
Bass River township		905	1,006
Beverly city		1,973	1,759
Beverly township		1,383	1,369
Bordentown township		5,857	5,334
City of Bordentown	4,683		
Fieldsborough	536		
Outside city and borough	638		
Burlington city—			
First ward	3,587		
Second ward	3,006	6,653	6,090
Burlington township		1,037	1,147
Chester township		3,071	2,855
Chesterfield township		1,453	1,525
Cinnaminson township		2,640	2,184
Delran township		1,932	1,760
Easthampton township		655	566
Evesham township		1,556	1,602
Marlton village	339		
Florence township		1,582	1,528
Little Egg Harbor township		1,885	1,881
Lumberton township		1,735	1,689
Mansfield township		1,715	1,618
Medford township		2,064	1,980
Mount Laurel township		1,781	1,739
New Hanover township		2,235	2,373
Northampton township		5,006	4,630
Pemberton township		2,944	2,885
Pemberton borough	844		
Randolph township		365	428
Shamong township		933	1,097
Southampton township		2,263	2,269
Vincentown	779		
Springfield township		1,884	1,886
Washington township		833	389
Westhampton township		688	715
Willingboro township		725	743
Woodland township		305	325
Population, 1870, 53,639; 1875, 53,155.		57,558	55,402

Camden County.			
Camden city—			
First ward	7,031		
Second ward	8,007		
Third ward	4,800		
Fourth ward	9,464		
Fifth ward	6,866		
Sixth ward	4,198		
Seventh ward	5,805		
Eighth ward	6,713	52,884	41,659
Centre township		1,723	1,538
Delaware township		1,572	1,481
Gloucester City—			
First ward	2,640		
Second ward	3,326	5,966	5,347
Gloucester township		2,542	2,527
Haddon township (not including borough of Haddonfield)	1 320		
Borough of Haddonfield	1,950	3,270	2,551
Merchantville borough		741	439
Stockton township		3,709	3,093

		1885.	1880.
Waterford township		2,098	2,149
Atco	303		
Atsion	115		
Berlin	676		
Gibbsboro	145		
Glendale	210		
Jackson	136		
Kirkwood	151		
Milford	159		
Waterford	203		
Winslow township		2,180	2,158
Bates' Mills	120		
Blue Anchor	175		
Brooklyn	100		
Cedar Brook	60		
Elm	221		
Sicklerville	299		
Waterford	101		
Winslow	624		
Wilton	480		
Population, 1870, 46,193; 1875, 52,994.		76,685	62,942

Cape May County.

Cape May City		1,610	1,699
Cape May Point borough		200	198
Dennis township		1,770	1,812
Ocean View	191		
South Seaville	498		
North Dennis	487		
South Dennis	308		
East Creek	111		
West Creek	175		
Holly Beach borough		210	.....
Lower township		1,208	1,779
Middle township		2,605	2,575
Ocean City borough		465	.....
Sea Isle City borough		558	.....
Upper township		1,500	1,720
West Cape May borough		618	.....
Population, 1870, 8,349; 1875, 8,190.		10,744	9,765

Cumberland County.

Bridgeton city—			
First ward	4,830		
Second ward	2,601		
Third ward	2,634	10,065	8,722
Commercial township—			
Mauricetown	554		
Buckshutem	216		
Haleyville	424		
North Port Norris	319		
Port Norris	1,031	2,544	2,265
Deerfield township		1,632	1,643
Downe township		1,860	1,687
Fairfield township		1,612	*3,215
Greenwich township		1,267	1,245
Village of Greenwich	467		
Hopewell township		1,794	1,764

*Lawrence township was created from a part of Fairfield in 1885.

		1885.	1880.
Landis township—			
Vineland borough	3,170		
Outside Vineland borough	3,851	7 021	6,005
Lawrence township		1,7-8	.....
Maurice River township—			
Ewing's Neck	321		
Belleplain	164		
Heislerville	414		
Manumuskin	200		
Port Elizabeth	523		
Bricksboro	123		
Dorchester	305		
Leesburg	512	2,562	2,374
City of Millville—			
First ward	2,805		
Second ward	3,250		
Third ward	2,769	8,824	7,660
Stow Creek township		1,073	1,107
Population, 1870, 34,665; 1875, 35,311.		41,982	37,687

Essex County.

Belleville township		3,285	3,004
Town of Belleville	1,818		
Bloomfield township		6,502	5,748
Caldwell township		3,336	3,167
Clinton township		2,830	2,742
Town of Irvington	1,802		
East Orange township		10,328	8,349
First district, Franklin	1,538		
Second district, Ashland, N	3,072		
Third district, Ashland, S	2,816		
Fourth district, Eastern	2,857		
Franklin township		1,602	1,617
Livingston township		1,275	1,401
Livingston	350		
Milburn township		2,023	1,743
Montclair township		6,327	5,147
Newark city		152,988	136,508
First ward	7,850		
Second ward	7,113		
Third ward	6,479		
Fourth ward	6,199		
Fifth ward	5,645		
Sixth ward	20,028		
Seventh ward	8,904		
Eighth ward	14,781		
Ninth ward	6,711		
Tenth ward	11,803		
Eleventh ward	8,010		
Twelfth ward	15,162		
Thirteenth ward	22,652		
Fourteenth ward	4,242		
Fifteenth ward	7,409		
Orange city		15,231	13,207
First ward	3,956		
Second ward	4,149		
Third ward	7,126		
South Orange township		4,225	3,911
West Orange township		3,812	3,385
Population, 1870, 143,839; 1875, 168,812.		213,764	189,929

Gloucester County.		1885.	1880.
Clayton township		2,399	1,981
Deptford township		1,744	1,520
Wenonah	287		
Westville	237		
East Greenwich township		1,233	.....
Franklin township		2,362	2,480
Glassboro township		2 377	2,088
Greenwich township		1,729	*2,598
Harrison township		1,637	†2.811
Logan township		1,653	1,765
Mantua township		1,624	1,718
Monroe township (co-extensive with Williamstown)		1.950	1,858
South Harrison township		1,001	.....
Washington township		1,265	1,366
West Deptford township		1,305	1,399
Woolwich township (co-extensive with Swedesboro)		2,046	1,974
Woodbury city—			
First ward	831		
Second ward	1,427		
Third ward	1,020	3,278	2.298
Population, 1870, 21,562; 1875, 24,886.		27,603	25,886

Hudson County.			
Bayonne city—			
First ward	2,040		
Second ward	3,660		
Third ward	1,740		
Fourth ward	2,820		
Fifth ward	2,820	13,080	9,372
Guttenberg town		1,615	1,206
Harrison—			
First ward	2,020		
Second ward	1,045		
Third ward	1,438		
Fourth ward	2,303	6,806	5,510
Hoboken—			
First ward	8,[illegible]0		
Second ward	4,816		
Third ward	13.257		
Fourth ward	11,578	37,721	30,999
Jersey City—			
First Aldermanic district	25,590		
Second Aldermanic district	31.258		
Third Aldermanic district	24,010		
Fourth Aldermanic district	30,352		
Fifth Aldermanic district	17,575		
Sixth Aldermanic district	24,728	153,513	120,722
Kearny township		3,338	2,165
North Bergen township		5,459	4,268
Town of Union		8,398	5,849
Union township		1,781	1,310
Weehawken		1,469	1,102
West Hoboken		7,162	5,441
Population, 1870, 129,067; 1875, 163,000.		240,342	187,944

*East Greenwich township was created from a part of Greenwich since 1880.

†South Harrison township was created from a part of Harrison since 1880.

Hunterdon County.

		1885.	1880.
Alexandria township		1,235	1,324
Bethlehem township		2,780	2,830
Glen Gardner	71		
Junction	483		
West End and Valley Station	313		
Bloomsbury	572		
Clinton township		2,004	2,133
Delaware township		3,092	3,092
East Amwell township		1,549	1,696
Franklin township		1,387	1,338
Frenchtown borough		1,066	1,039
High Bridge township		2,024	2,209
Holland township		1,867	1,886
Milford	667		
Kingwood township		1,482	1,694
Lambertville—			
First ward	1,242		
Second ward	1,195		
Third ward	1,630	4,067	4,183
Lebanon township		2,816	2,699
Raritan township		3,979	4,188
Flemington	1,909		
Readington township		2,940	3,103
Tewksbury township		2,081	2,108
Town of Clinton		896	842
Union township		1,195	1,167
West Amwell township		960	1,039
Population, 1870, 36.963; 1875, 37,473.		37,420	38,570

Mercer County.

Chambersburg		8,542	5,437
East Windsor township		2,568	2,271
Hightstown	1,608		
Ewing township		2,489	2,412
Hamilton township		3,420	3,370
Hopewell township		4,367	4,462
Lawrence township		1,589	*3,174
Millham township		2,338	.....
Princeton		4,577	4,348
Trenton—			
First ward	4,738		
Second ward	2,661		
Third ward	7,185		
Fourth ward	4 630		
Fifth ward	6,122		
Sixth ward	2,019		
Seventh ward	7,031	34,386	29,910
Washington township		1,196	1,281
West Windsor township		1,313	1,396
Population, 1870, 46,386; 1875, 49,884.		66,785	58,061

Middlesex County.

Cranbury township		1,569	1,599
East Brunswick township		3,697	3,272
Town of Washington	1,307		
Madison township		1,519	1,662

*Millham township was created from a part of Lawrence since 1880.

		1885.	1880.
Monroe township		3,199	3,017
Jamesburg	1,008		
New Brunswick—			
First ward	2,773		
Second ward	3,254		
Third ward	1,981		
Fourth ward	980		
Fifth ward	4,517		
Sixth ward	4,753	18,258	17,166
North Brunswick township		1,272	1,251
Perth Amboy city—			
First ward	1,963		
Second ward	2,333		
Third ward	2,015	6,311	4,808
Piscataway township		3,155	3,212
Raritan township		3,656	3,789
Metuchen	1,470		
Sayreville township		2,549	1,930
South Amboy township		4,054	3,648
South Brunswick township		2,714	2,803
Woodbridge township		4,227	4,099
Population, 1870, 45,029; 1875, 48,313.		56,180	52,286

Monmouth County.

Atlantic township		1,656	1,743
Eatontown township		2,812	2,612
Freehold township		4,494	4,302
Freehold	2,124		
Holmdel township		1,640	1,575
Howell township		3,308	3,374
Manalapan township		2,143	2,175
Matawan township		2,756	2,699
Matawan	1,455		
Marlboro township		2,089	2,193
Middletown township		5,802	5,059
Millstone township		1,917	2,080
Neptune township		6,421	4,187
Asbury Park	2,124		
Ocean Grove	1,177		
Ocean township		7,540	6,027
Long Branch	5,140		
Sea Bright	660		
Raritan township		4,238	3,891
Keyport	3,083		
Shrewsbury township		7,558	6,526
Red Bank	3,186		
Upper Freehold township		3,130	3,236
Wall township		4,820	3,829
North Brighton borough	169		
Ocean Beach borough	359		
Population, 1870, 46,195; 1875, 48,500.		62,324	55,538

Morris County.

Boonton township		2,732	2,682
Town of Boonton	2,390		
Chatham township		4,291	4,276
Chester township		2,510	2 337
Hanover township		4 459	4 138
Jefferson township		1,559	1,792

		1885.	1880.
Mendham township		1,431	1,526
Montville township		1,225	1,270
Morris township		8,760	6,837
Mount Olive township		2,005	1,982
Passaic township		1,716	1,896
Pequannock township		2 625	2,239
Randolph township		7,045	7,700
Dover	3,170		
Rockaway township		5,573	7,366
Roxbury township		2,184	2,139
Washington township		2,560	2,681
Population, 1870, 43,137; 1875, 49,019.		50,675	50,861

Ocean County.

Berkeley township		714	683
Brick township		3,794	2,990
Dover township		2,594	2,439
Eagleswood township		681	592
Jackson township		1,763	1,803
Bennett's Mills	228		
Cassville	405		
Collier's Mills	227		
Jackson's Mills	251		
Vanhiseville	316		
Whiteville	240		
Lacey township		746	814
Manchester township (co-extensive with town of Manchester)		1,098	1,057
Ocean township		541	484
Barnegat City	77		
Millville	111		
Waretown	353		
Plumstead township		1,546	1,561
Stafford township		1,026	1,008
Union township		1,083	1,024
Population, 1870, 13,628; 1875, 13,707.		15,586	14,455

Passaic County.

Acquackanonk township		2,038	1,781
Little Falls township		1,701	1,404
Manchester township		1,639	1,513
Passaic city—			
First ward	5,134		
Second ward	2,099		
Third ward	1,093	8,326	6,513
Paterson—			
First ward	6,690		
Second ward	7.878		
Third ward	9,750		
Fourth ward	6,391		
Fifth ward	9.576		
Sixth ward	4,063		
Seventh ward	7,445		
Eighth ward	11,480	63,273	51,031
Pompton township		2,109	2,251
Wayne township		1,866	1,757
West Milford township		2,422	2,591
Population, 1870, 46,416; 1875, 53,775.		83,374	68,860

Salem County.		1885.	1880.
Elsinboro township		571	570
Lower Alloways Creek township		1,365	1,373
Lower Penn's Neck township		1,408	1,334
Mannington township		2,161	2,230
Oldmans township		1,463	.....
Pedricktown	390		
Auburn	185		
Pilesgrove township		3,397	3,497
Woodstown borough	1,410		
Sharpstown village	243		
Yorktown	180		
Pittsgrove township		2,135	1,778
Quinton township		1,460	1,390
Salem city—			
East ward	2,765		
West ward	2,751	5,516	5,056
Upper Alloways Creek township		1,749	1,917
Upper Penn's Neck township		2,216	*3,361
Upper Pittsgrove township		1,932	2,073
Population, 1870, 23,940; 1875, 22,701.		25,373	24,579

Somerset County.			
Bedminster township		1,769	1,812
Bernards township		2,504	2 622
Branchburg township		1,177	1,316
Bridgewater township		8,454	7,997
Bound Brook	1,011		
Raritan	2,244		
Somerville	3,316		
Franklin township		3,720	3,818
Bloomington	660		
East Millstone	471		
Hillsborough township		3,151	3,248
Montgomery township		1,800	1,928
North Plainfield township		3,728	3,217
Warren township		1,122	1,204
Population, 1870, 23,940; 1875, 27,453.		27,425	27,162

Sussex County.			
Andover township		1,014	1,150
Byram township		1,242	1,406
Frankford township		1,495	1,682
Green township		704	727
Hampton township		938	895
Hardyston township		2,500	2,645
Lafayette township		816	781
Montague township		900	1,022
Newton township		2,648	2,513
Sandyston township		1,092	1,195
Sparta township		1,901	2,274
Stillwater township		1,366	1,502
Vernon township		1,855	1,811
Wallpack township		553	575
Wantage township		3,377	3,361
Deckertown	821		
Population, 1870, 23,168; 1875, 24,010.		22,401	23,539

*Oldmans township was created from a part of Upper Penn's Neck since 1880.

Union County.

		1885.	1880.
Clark township		363	353
Cranford township		1,251	1,184
Elizabeth city—			
First ward	6,180		
Second ward	6,296		
Third ward	4,983		
Fourth ward	2,198		
Fifth ward	5,744		
Sixth ward	2,243		
Seventh ward	1,780		
Eighth ward	2,695	32,119	28,229
Fanwood township		1,210	1,167
Linden township		1,971	1,889
New Providence township		824	781
Plainfield city—			
First ward	2,018		
Second ward	2,238		
Third ward	1,825		
Fourth ward	2,832	8,913	8,125
Rahway city—			
First ward	1,380		
Second ward	1,596		
Third ward	2,535		
Fourth ward	1,350	6,861	6,455
Springfield township		847	844
Summit township		2,539	1,910
Union township		2,589	2,418
Westfield township		2,352	2,216
Population, 1870, 41,859; 1875, 51,758.		61,839	55,571

Warren County.

Allamuchy township		787	648
Belvidere town—			
North of Pequest creek	1,020		
South of Pequest creek	794	1,814	1,773
Blairstown township		1,590	1,458
Franklin township		1,382	1,529
Frelinghuysen township		964	1,042
Greenwich township		920	*2,554
Hackettstown borough		2,645	2,502
Hardwick township		520	583
Harmony township		1,256	1,350
Hope township		1,548	1,569
Independence township		1,134	1,018
Knowlton township		1,456	1,476
Lopatcong township		1,725	1 591
Mansfield township		1,600	1,709
Oxford township		4,382	4,594
Pahaquarry township		351	418
Phillipsburg city—			
First ward	1 895		
Second ward	2.107		
Third ward	2 510		
Fourth ward	1,546	8,058	7,181
Pohatcong township		1,567	.....
Washington township		1,441	1,452
Washington borough		2,597	2,142
Population, 1870, 34,336; 1875, 37,389.		37,737	36,589

*Pohatcong township was created from a part of Greenwich in 1881.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native Born.		Foreign Born.	Increase from 1880 to 1885.
		White.	Colored.		
Atlantic	22,356	18,452	1,325	2,579	3,652
Bergen	39,880	29,875	1,893	8,112	3,094
Burlington	57,558	51,188	2,653	3,717	2,156
Camden	76,685	62,135	7,514	7,036	13,743
Cape May	10,744	9,856	591	297	979
Cumberland	41,982	37,772	2,059	2,151	4,295
Essex	213,764	151,543	4,961	57,260	23,835
Gloucester	27,603	24,809	1,170	1,624	1,717
Hudson	240,342	157,861	1,996	80,485	52,398
Hunterdon	37,420	35,322	427	1,671	*
Mercer	66,785	51,799	3,204	11,782	8,724
Middlesex	56,180	43,757	1,629	10,794	3,894
Monmouth	62,324	53,991	3,685	4,648	6,786
Morris	50,675	42,172	826	7,677	†
Ocean	15,586	14,981	123	482	1,131
Passaic	83,374	54,403	1,042	27,929	14,514
Salem	25,373	21,324	2,887	1,162	794
Somerset	27,425	22,439	1,560	3,426	263
Sussex	22,401	21,476	123	802	‡
Union	61,839	45,758	1,806	14,275	6,268
Warren	37,737	34,933	367	2,437	1,148
Total	1,278,033	985,846	41,841	250,346	149,391
Decrease					2,474
Net increase					146,917

*Decrease, 1,150. †Decrease 186. ‡Decrease, 1,138. Total, 2,774.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505
Alaska	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	9,658	40,440
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	802,525
California	379,994	560,247	864,694
Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700
Dakota	4,837	14 181	135,177
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608
District Columbia	75,080	131,700	177,624
Florida	140,424	187,748	269,493
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180
Idaho	.....	14,999	32,610
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615
Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	929,946
Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936
Maryland	687,049	780,894	934,943
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	1,131,597
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380
Montana	.....	20,595	39,159
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,402
Nevada	6,857	42,491	62,266
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	1,131,116
New Mexico	93,516	91.874	119,565
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871
North Carolina	992.622	1,071.361	1,399.750
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062
Oregon	52,465	90,923	174,768
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	276,531
South Carolina	703,708	705.606	995,577
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359
Texas	604.215	818.579	1,591,749
Utah	40,273	86,786	143,963
Vermont	315,098	330,551	332,286
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565
Washington	11,594	23,955	75,116
West Virginia	.....	442,014	618,457
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497
Wyoming	.....	9,118	20,789
Total	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, five Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the Morristown Asylum for the Insane, the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Commissioners of Fisheries, Trustees of the State School for Deaf-Mutes, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters.

Without the consent of the Senate: Superintendent of the State House and adjacent grounds; Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Notaries Public,

Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds, Police Justices for Newark and Jersey City, State Director of Railroads and Canals, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and Trustees of the Normal School.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson and Essex.

Second Class—Having a population between 50,000 and 150,000. Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic and Union.

Third Class—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren.

Fourth Class—All those not embraced in the preceding classes. Cape May and Ocean.

CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 100,000. Jersey City, 153,513; Newark, 152,988.

Second Class—Between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 63,273; Camden, 52,884; Hoboken, 37,721; Trenton, 34,386; Elizabeth, 32,119; New Brunswick, 18,258; Orange, 15,231; Bayonne City, 13,080.

Third Class—"All cities not embraced in either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean, and being seaside or summer resorts." Bridgeton, 10,065; Plainfield, 8,913; Millville, 8,824; Phillipsburg, 8,058; Harrison, 6,806; Passaic, 8,326; Rahway, 6,861; Burlington, 6,653; Union, 8,398; Morristown (not given); Gloucester City, 5,966; Salem, 5,516; Perth Amboy, 6,311; Bordentown, 4,683; Lambertville, 4,067; Belleville, 1,818; Dover, 3,170; Newton, 2,648; Hackettstown, 2,645; Boonton, 2,390; Woodbury, 3,278; Hammonton, 2,525; Belvidere, 1,814; Beverly, 1,973; Egg Harbor City, 1,317; Guttenberg, 1,615; Clinton, 896; Absecon, 567.

Fourth Class—All those binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and "being seaside or summer resorts." Atlantic City, 7,942; Cape May, 1,610.

BOROUGHS.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, Pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Those having a population exceeding 3,000. Chambersburg, 8,542; Princeton (not given); Vineland, 3,170.

Second Class—Between 1,500 and 3,000. South Orange (not given); Washington (Warren county), 2,597; Irvington, 1,802; Asbury Park, 2,124; Haddonfield, 1,950; Hightstown, 1,608; Hackettstown, 2,645.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not embraced in the first or second class. Frenchtown, 1,066; Pemberton, 844; Riverside (not given); Fieldsborough, 536; Merchantville, 741; Cape May Point, 200.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Incorporated by special acts and controlled by commissioners. Bound Brook, 1,011; Flemington, 1,909; Freehold, 2,124; Keyport, 3,063; Metuchen, 1,470; Matawan, 2,756; Montclair (not given); Mount Holly (not given); Red Bank, 3,186; Somerville, 3,316; Washington (Middlesex county), 1,307; Long Branch, 5,140; Ocean Grove, 1,177; Holly Beach, 200; Ocean City, 465; Sea Isle City, 558; West Cape May, 618; Ocean Beach, 359; North Brighton, 169; Woodstown, 1,410.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1887-1888.

(See, also, pages 90 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886.)

Atlantic County.

Senate—John J. Gardner, *R.*

House —'87,	James S. Beckwith, *D.*	'88, James B. Nixon, *R.*

Bergen County.

Senate—John W. Bogert, *D.*

House —'87,	Anderson Bloomer, *D.*	'88, Anderson Bloomer, *D.*
	Peter Ackerman, *R.*	Charles F. Harrington, *R.*

Burlington County.

Senate—William H. Carter, *R.*

House —'87,	Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.*	'88, Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.*
	Stacy H. Scott, *D.*	Albert Hansell, *R.*
	William H. Doron, *R.*	William H. Doron, *R.*

Camden County.

Senate—'87,	Richard N. Herring, *R.*	'88, George Pfeiffer, Jr., *D.*
House —'87,	E. Ambler Armstrong, *R.*	'88, Adam Clark Smith, *R.*
	Philip Young, *R.*	John Harris, *R.*
	Henry Turley, *D.*	George H. Higgins, *R.*

Cape May County.

Senate—Joseph H. Hanes, *R.*

House —'87,	Alvin P. Hildreth, *D.*	'88, Walter S. Leaming, *R.*

Cumberland County.

Senate—Philip P. Baker, *D.*

House —'87,	Franklin Lawrence, *R.*	'88, Isaac M. Smalley, *D.*
	Thomas H. Hawkins, *R.*	Mulford Ludlam, *D.*

Essex County.

Senate—'87,	Frederick S. Fish, *R.*	'88, Augustus F. R. Martin, *R.*
House —'87,	Charles F. Underhill, *R.*	'88, Thomas McGowan, *R.*
	James Peck, *R.*	James Peck, *R.*
	Elias M. Condit, *R.*	Adrian Riker, *R.*
	Charles E. Hill, *R.*	Charles E. Hill, *R.*
	Michael T. Barrett, *D.*	De Forrest P. Lozier, *R.*
	Elvin W. Crane, *D.*	Augustus Dusenberry, *R.*
	Frank M. McDermitt, *D.*	Frank M. McDermitt, *D.*
	John H. Peal, *D.*	Joseph Schmelz, *D.*
	James Marlatt, *R.*	James Marlatt, *R.*
	William Harrigan, *D.*	James A. Christie, *R.*

Gloucester County.

Senate—'87, Stacy L. Pancoast, *R.* '88, Joseph B. Roe, *R.*
House —'87, Joseph B. Roe, *R.* '88, James West, *R.*

Hudson County.

Senate—William D. Edwards, *D.*

House —'87,	Edw. T. McLaughlin, *D.*	'88, Joseph Gallagher, *R.*
	Philip Tumulty, *D.*	James F. Norton, *D.*
	Samuel D. Dickinson, *R.*	Samuel D. Dickinson, *R.*
	Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*	Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*
	John Pearson, *D.*	Richard Brown, *R.*
	Robert S. Hudspeth, *D.*	Charles W. Fuller, *R.*
	John P. Feeney, *D.*	John P. Feeney, *D.*
	Thomas F. Noonan, *D.*	Edward P. Farrell, *D.*
	William H. Letts, *R.*	William H. Letts, *R.*
	Edward Lennon, *D.*	E. Frank Short, *D.*

Hunterdon County.

Senate—George H. Large, *R.*

House —'87,	John C. Arnwine, *D.*	'88, William H. Martin, *D.*
	Chester Wolverton, *D.*	Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.*

Mercer County.

Senate—John D. Rue, *R.*

House —'87,	Symmes B. Hutchinson, *R.*	'88, Charles H. Olden, *R.*
	Frederick Walter, *D.*	Josiah Jones, *R.*
	George D. Scudder, *D.*	Lyman Leavitt, *R.*

Middlesex County.

Senate—Daniel C. Chase, *D.*

House —'87,	John F. Ten Broeck, *R.*	'88, Ephraim Cutter, *D.*
	John Mulvey, *D.*	John Mulvey, *D.*
	R. R. Vandenbergh, *R.*	Charles B. Herbert, *R.*

Monmouth County.

Senate—'87, Thomas G. Chattle, *D.* '88, Henry M. Nevius, *R.*

House —'87,	Wm. S. Throckmorton, *D.*	'88, Edward B. Potts, *D.*
	Sherman B. Oviatt, *R.*	Archibald A. Higgins, *D.*
	Grover H. Lufburrow, *R.*	Grover H. Lufburrow, *R.*

Morris County.

Senate—George T. Werts, *D.*

House —'87,	John Norwood, *R.*	'88, Carnot B. Meeker, *R.*
	Samuel S. Lyon, *R.*	Samuel S. Lyon, *R.*
	John R. Pitney, *D.*	John R. Pitney, *D.*

Ocean County.

Senate—George T. Cranmer, *R.*
House—Jonathan Goble, *R.*

Passaic County.

Senate—John W. Griggs, *R.*

House—'87,	George Law, *R.*	'88, George Law, *R.*
	John Donohue, *L.*	James H. Rogers, *R.*
	Robert A. Carroll, *L.*	Eugene Emley, *R.*
	James Keys, *D.*	James Keys, *D.*

Salem County.

Senate—'87,	Wyatt W. Miller, *R.*	'88, William Newell, *D.*
House—'87,	William Newell, *D.*	'88, Millard F. Riley, *D.*

Somerset County.

Senate—Lewis A. Thompson, *R.*

House—'87,	George E. Pace, *D.*	'88, Oscar Conkling, *R.*

Sussex County.

Senate—John A. McBride, *D.*

House—'87,	Horatio N. Kinney, *D.*	'88, Andrew J. Bale, *D.*

Union County.

Senate—'87,	Robert L. Livingston, *D.*	'88, James L. Miller, *R,*
House—'87,	John J. Matthews, *D.*	'88, John J. Matthews, *D.*
	William H. Corbin, *R.*	Foster M. Voorhees, *R.*
	William Chamberlain, *R.*	John Ulrich, *R.*

Warren County.

Senate—'87,	James E. Moon, *D.*	'88, Martin Wyckoff, *D.*
House—'87,	William M. Baird, *D.*	'88, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*
	Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.*	Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.*

(See, also, pages 90 to 106, for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886.)

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1889-1890.

(See, also, pages 86 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886, and pages 148 to 150 for Legislature of 1887 and 1888.)

Atlantic County.

Senate—John J. Gardner, *R.*

House—'89,	Shepherd S. Hudson, *R.*	'90, Shepherd S. Hudson, *R.*

Bergen County.

Senate—'89,	John W. Bogert, *D.*	'90, Henry D. Winton, *D.*
House—'89,	Abram De Ronde, *D.*	'90, Abram De Ronde, *D.*
	Charles F. Harrington, *R.*	George Zimmermann, *D.*

Burlington County.

Senate—William H. Carter, *R.*

House—'89,	George C. Davis, *D.*	'90, Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.*
	Albert Hansell, *R.*	Mitchell B. Perkins, *D.*
	William H. Doron, *R.*	Lewis L. Sharp, *R.*

Camden County.

Senate—George Pfeiffer, Jr., *D.*

House—'89,	Adam Clark Smith, *R.*	'90, Franklin C. Woolman, *R.*
	John Harris, *R.*	John Harris, *R.*
	George H. Higgins, *R.*	Abraham W. Nash, *D.*

Cape May County.

Senate—Walter S. Leaming, *R.*

House—'89,	Eugene C. Cole, *R.*	'90, Eugene C. Cole, *R.*

Cumberland County.

Senate—'89,	Philip P. Baker, *D.*	'90, Seaman R. Fowler, *R.*
House—'89,	Thos. W. Trenchard, *R.*	'90, John N. Glaspell, *R.*
	Reuben Cheesman, *R.*	Reuben Cheesman, *R.*

Essex County.

Senate—Augustus F. R. Martin, *R.*

House—'89,	Thomas McGowan, *R.*	'90, George Rabenstein, *D.*
	John Gill, *R.*	Reuben Trier, *D.*
	Adrian Riker, *R.*	Thomas H. Pollock, *R.*
	Richard A. Price, *R.*	Thomas Smith, *D.*
	Leonard Kalisch, *D.*	Leonard Kalisch, *D.*
	Moses Bigelow, *D.*	Richard A. Price, *R.*
	Frank M. McDermit, *D.*	Charles Trefz, *D.*
	Joseph Schmelz, *D.*	John J. Bertram, *D.*
	Reuben Trier, *D.*	Edward H. Snyder, *D.*
	Geo. W. Wiedenmayer, *D.*	Edward W. Jackson, *R.*

Gloucester County.

Senate—Joseph B. Roe, *R.*

House—'89,	James West, *R.*	'90, James West, *R.*

Hudson County.

Senate—'89, William D. Edwards, *D.* '90, Edward F. McDonald, *D.*

House—'89,	Patrick H. O'Neill, *D.*	'90, Michael Mullone, *D.*
	James F. Norton, *D.*	Henry Byrne, *D.*
	Peter T. Donnelly, *D.*	James Murphy, *D.*
	Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*	Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*
	Richard Brown, *R.*	J. Herbert Potts, *R.*
	Robert S. Hudspeth, *D.*	James S. Erwin, *R.*
	John P. Feeney, *D.*	John F. Kelly, *D.*
	Edward P. Farrell, *D.*	Andrew J. Boyle, *D.*
	Lawrence Fagan, *D.*	Lawrence Fagan, *D.*
	Judson C. Francois, *D.*	Thomas B. Usher, *D.*

Hunterdon County.

Senate—Moses K. Everitt, *D.*

House—'89,	William H. Martin, *D.*	'90, William H. Martin, *D.*
	Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.*	Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.*

Mercer County.

Senate—John D. Rue, *R.*

House—'89,	Uriel T. Scudder, *R.*	'90, Jacob R. Wyckoff, *R.*
	Thomas S. Chambers, *R.*	Howell C. Stull, *D.*
	John Schroth, *D.*	John Schroth, *D.*

Middlesex County.

Senate—Robert Adrain, *D.*

House—'89,	Ephraim Cutter, *D.*	'90, Luther H. Tappen, *D.*
	Daniel M. Kane, *D.*	William C. Jaques, *D.*
	Charles B. Herbert, *R.*	Charles H. Manahan, *D.*

Monmouth County.

Senate—Henry M. Nevius, *R.*

House—'89,	Edward B. Potts, *D.*	'90, Aaron E. Johnston, *D.*
	Archibald A. Higgins, *D.*	William D. Campbell, *D.*
	William F. Patterson, *D.*	Charles H. Ivins, *D.*

Morris County.

Senate—George T. Werts, *D.*

House—'89,	Carnot B. Meeker, *R.*	'90, Jas. Preston Albright, *D.*
	John Norris, *R.*	John Norris, *R.*
	William S. Naughright, *D.*	William S. Naughright, *D.*

Ocean County.

Senate—George T. Cranmer, *R.*
House—'89, Jonathan Goble, *R.* '90, Adolph Ernst, *R.*

Passaic County.

Senate—John Mallon, *D.*
House—'89, John I. Holt, *R.*
Charles T. Woodward, *R.*
William W. Welch, *R.*
James Keys, *D.*
'90, Robert Williams, *R.*
John F. Kerr, *D.*
Thomas McCran, *R.*
John King, *R.*

Salem County.

Senate—William Newell, *D.*
House—'89, John C. Ward, *R.* '90, John C. Ward, *R.*

Somerset County.

Senate—Lewis A. Thompson, *R.*
House—'89, Jacob Klotz, *D.* '90, Jacob Klotz, *D.*

Sussex County.

Senate—Peter D. Smith, *D.*
House—'89, Andrew J. Bale, *D.* '90, Andrew J. Bale, *D.*

Union County.

Senate—James L. Miller, *R.*
House—'89, Frederick C. Marsh, *D.*
Foster M. Voorhees, *R.*
John Ulrich, *R.*
'90, Foster M. Voorhees, *R.*
Frederick C. Marsh, *D.*
John Ulrich, *R.*

Warren County.

Senate—Martin Wyckoff, *D.*
House—'89, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*
Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.*
'90, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*
Daniel W. Hagerty *D.*

(See, also, pages 86 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886, and pages 148 to 150 for Legislature of 1887 and 1888.)

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—Daniel F. Crane, Woodbury; B. F. Lee, Trenton; John Hone, Jr., Red Bank; Gottfried Krueger, Newark; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City.

First District—Jacob Kienzle, Bridgeton.

Second District—John H. Scudder, Trenton.

Third District—Manning Freeman, Metuchen.

Fourth District—Joseph W. Ballentine, Somerville.

Fifth District—John Hinchliffe, Paterson.

Sixth District—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

Seventh District—E. A. Stevens, Hoboken.

Chairman, Allan L. McDermott; *Treasurer*, B. F. Lee; *Secretary*, Willard C. Fisk.

REPUBLICAN.

At Large—Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; Edward J. Anderson, Trenton; George A. Halsey, Newark; J. Frank Fort, Newark.

First District—David Baird, Camden; George Hires, Salem.

Second District—William H. Skirm, Trenton; Robert C. Hutchinson, Bordentown.

Third District—J. H. T. Martin, Woodbridge; E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.

Fourth District—Richard B. Reading, Raven Rock; Francis J. Swayze, Newton.

Fifth District—John E. Miller, Englewood; George W. Jenkins, Morristown.

Sixth District—William Stainsby, Newark; E. W. Hine, Newark.

Seventh District—John J. Toffey, Jersey City; James C. Young, Jersey City.

Advisory Members, Carl Lentz, Newark; Roderick B. Seymour, Jersey City; De Witt C. Blair, Belvidere; John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth.

Chairman, Garret A. Hobart; *Treasurer*, John J. Toffey; *Secretary*, John Y. Foster; *Assistant Secretaries*, J. Herbert Potts, James P. Logan, Augustus S. Barber, Jr.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held in Trenton, on Tuesday, September 10th, 1889.)

The Democratic Party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That upon all issues affecting the administration of the National Government, they re-affirm the doctrines adopted in the National Democratic platform at St. Louis, in June, 1888.

That upon State issues they re-affirm the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention, on the 28th of September, 1886.

That they indorse the late National administration of Grover Cleveland.

That they indorse the administration of Governor Green, who is recorded in favor of an honest and economical management of the affairs of State, and whose unvarying course has been governed by a desire to promote the best interests of the people.

That they call attention to the fact that, at the late Presidential election, a large plurality of the voters of the United States declared, by their ballots, their confidence in the National Democratic administration, and their desire for its continuance. The success of the National Republican ticket was brought about by the corrupt use of money, and this shame has been made the more glaring by the official honors conferred upon contributors to corruption funds. In view of the facts, we would be derelict if we failed to solemnly warn the people against the evils which menace them from the practice of bribery at the polls. It places money above manhood. It encourages the unworthy to seek official station, and creates an almost insurmountable barrier to the reform of governmental evils which enrich the few at the expense of the many. We appeal to the patriotism of all honest citizens to join in punishing every attempt to debase the elective franchise.

That the increasing number of combinations to control the necessities of life is a fruitful source of alarm to the people. The so-called "Trusts"—which are combinations to control prices without regard to the natural rules of supply and

demand—are opposed to the letter and spirit of our laws. They cannot be justified upon any fair plea of commercial enterprise. For the benefit of a few, these combinations inflict cruel burdens upon the many, causing penury and misery among those who are dependent upon the product of their daily toil. The tendency of our advancing civilization is to increase the general average of human happiness, and the corrective hand of the law must be used to abate conspiracies which are stumbling-blocks in the way of the general progress of the people.

That we favor equal taxation, and declare that reform in that direction should be followed upon the lines laid down in the inaugural address of Governor Leon Abbett, until the entire distribution of public burdens shall square with the constitutional requirements of fairness and equality. Under a partial adoption of the recommendations of that address, a general State tax has been rendered unnecessary during the past five years, and we promise the people of New Jersey that the affairs of State shall be so economically administered while entrusted to the Democratic party that there shall not be any general State tax necessary. We denounce the attempt made by the Republican members of the Legislature of 1889 to impose a general State tax, as tending to extravagance in State expenditures, and we declare the undercurrent of that movement to have been a desire to relieve corporate property from the payment of its fair proportion of taxation. Under the system of taxation instituted in response to the recommendations of Governor Abbett, the sum of $7,749,742 has been assessed within the past five years upon corporations, many of which, prior to 1884, enjoyed exemptions from taxation, and thereby increased the tax upon private owners. In the same time there has been assessed upon railroad and canal property, theretofore wholly exempted from local taxation the sum of $1,630,683, for the use of our cities, towns and townships. This amount represents a clear gain to the municipalities of the State.

We demand a strict enforcement of the laws regulating the employment of children It is the duty of the State to see that every child receives a fair education and is protected from employment in pursuits calculated to injure the mental or physical value of future citizenship. We pledge our party to the advancement of the public educational interests of the State. The common-school system must be fostered and extended so that no excuse can exist for ignorance.

We recognize the value of agriculture and our other industrial interests as the basis of National and State prosperity, and pledge to them a policy of liberal encouragement. In

fixing charges for transportation in or through this State, common carriers should not be allowed to discriminate against the citizens of New Jersey.

We recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests, and shall unwaveringly oppose every attempt to lessen the fruits of toil, or to place honest workmen in competition with paupers or convicts.

We demand reform in the matter of municipal expenditures throughout the State. By reason of the constantly-increasing cost of municipal government the growth of many of our cities and towns has been greatly retarded. We therefore insist upon the enactment of laws limiting taxation for municipal uses.

We favor such revision of the election laws of the State as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy in the casting of his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who attempt the corruption or intimidation of voters.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held at Trenton, on Tuesday, September 17th, 1889.)

The Republican Party of New Jersey, in representative convention assembled, declare that:

The platform of the National Republican Convention adopted at Chicago in 1888, and indorsed by the people of the country by the election of General Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency, meets our hearty approval and has our unqualified re-affirmance. We congratulate the State and Nation upon the wise, courageous and successful administration brought into power under its principles. President Harrison has the full confidence and unswerving support of the Republicans of this State.

The canvass upon which we are entering is one of local and State policy only.

We declare ourselves pledged to local self-government, in township, city and county. We are in harmony with that provision of the State Constitution which declares "the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties," the spirit of which provision was not only ignored, but flagrantly violated by the last Legislature. The Legislature of 1889 stands without a parallel in the history of the State in the character of its majority.

It was partisan, it was arrogant, it was profligate. It passed

its iniquitous partisan repealers, its enactments for the redistricting of the State, its new charters for municipalities, and its acts for the creation of new offices only after deals and promises of appointment made between the legislative and executive branches of the State government. It is open and notorious history, since fulfilled, that municipal charters were passed and foisted upon the people upon twenty-four hours' publication, through the efforts and votes of those who were to and did take office under them. It entered into municipalities and counties against public protest, and absolutely annihilated existing methods of local government, destroyed ward boundaries, and overthrew all just bases of local representation in local boards, in defiance of the bill of rights in the Constitution of the State, which affirms that "all political power is inherent in the people." It not only repudiated all attempts at ballot reform tendered it by the voice of united labor and a universal public sentiment, but it trampled upon every semblance of fair elections by the repeal of all the protective provisions of existing laws for the registration and honest return of the result of elections in the several municipalities of the State. Its record is a blot upon the history of the State.

We favor the enactment of statutes reforming the election laws of the State, to prevent fraud and false registration, and for the purpose of establishing the Australian or other like system of voting, whereby the voter shall be enabled to act independently and intelligently in the exercise of his citizenship. Such legislation will tend to perpetuate popular government.

The Republican party, always ready to anticipate public sentiment, fully recognizes the public demand for the re-organization and simplification of the courts of civil procedure of this State, to the end that multiplicity of appeals may be avoided, and the trial of causes be made expeditious and inexpensive.

We promise a speedy consideration of this subject by appropriate legislation.

Compulsory education is upon the statute-books of our State by the enactment of a Republican Legislature, and we demand the enforcement of the law in all cases, by the proper officers, and promise such additional legislation as may be necessary to provide facilities for the accommodation in the public schools of all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, not found in any other school.

The Child Labor law of the State is of Republican enactment, and we demand its enforcement in order to prevent children being put to trades in early youth, and being broken

down in body and untutored in mind before they have sufficient physical development to stand the strain of manual labor.

The course of the Democratic party in organizing the Labor Bureau of the State into a partisan machine is a perversion of the objects for which it was formed, and an insult to united labor, in pursuance of whose demands it was created.

The request of the wage-workers for reasonable hours of labor, and the designation of a definite portion of each week for recreation, demands and should receive legislative consideration.

The present system of taxation of corporate property and franchises for State purposes has become the settled policy of the State by the enactments passed in 1884, devising the method for the taxation of such property, which acts have since been sustained and upheld as constitutional by the highest courts of the State. The plan thus adopted meets public approval.

These laws were formulated and engrafted upon the statute-books of the State by the wisdom of the Republican leaders in the Legislature, and the Republican party is committed to these measures and to the strengthening and upholding of the same.

We recognize the fact that there is a pressing demand for greater economy in all departments of the State government. The expenditures of the State under twenty-one years of Democratic executive control have increased the public burthens beyond that made necessary by the increasing population, and we promise, if given power, to eliminate all unnecessary expenses in every department.

With the National Republican Convention of 1888, we declare that the Republican party of the Nation stands for purity, for temperance and the preservation of the home.

The Republican party of New Jersey stands committed, by its platforms and legislative enactments, to the most thorough measures that will be sustained by the people, and pledges itself to such legislation as will most speedily and thoroughly eradicate the evil of intemperance.

We resent the intrusion of the liquor power, as an organized force, into the politics of the State. The attitude of the two parties on this question is so clearly marked that no intelligent voter can be deceived by any omission of either, to make a declaration on this subject.

We heartily commend and unqualifiedly indorse the action of the Republican minority in the Legislature of 1889, upon all questions of morality and State and party policy.

PROHIBITION.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held at Asbury Park, on Friday, July 19th, 1889.)

Resolved, That the platform of our party adopted by the National Convention, held at Indianapolis, expresses the views of the Prohibitionists of New Jersey.

That we are universally opposed to every form of license or compromise, and that we believe Prohibition to be the only remedy for the sin and crime of the liquor traffic.

That the success of Prohibition depends on separate party organization and action, as the results of recent contests in several States for constitutional prohibition have demonstrated the inherent weakness of non-partisan effort, and has also proven the subserviency of the old parties to the liquor power, and that union with either of the old parties would be to abandon our principles and betray our trusts.

That we do not discriminate between the old parties as temperance legislators, as neither has promised to support the grand issue of our party, which is the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and that all palliatives and compromises, such as local option and license, either high or low, but tend to defer the great end for which we are striving.

That we view with abhorrence the crime of bribery at elections, common with both old parties; in furtherance of a prevention of this crime we approve the adoption of a plan of voting similar to the Australian system.

That the modern combinations of capital, called "Trusts," we believe to be unfriendly to the interests of the people, and should be prevented by stringent laws.

That the desecration of the Sabbath is alarmingly on the increase, and has become an element of danger, especially as manifested in the open bar in places of business and amusement. We will, both by precept and example, use our best endeavors to preserve the sanctity of the day.

That we recommend the enactment of laws requiring that physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of stimulants and narcotics on the human system, be taught in our public schools; and we censure the Legislature of 1887 for having defeated the "Hygiene Bill" introduced that year.

That we are opposed to any of our citizens being disfranchised by usurpation of authority of officials of this State, and the same principles of right that allow women to vote at school meetings should be extended to all other questions.

That we rejoice in the great and successful work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and commend them

for their wisdom and consecration of will displayed in organizing an attack upon the many forms of this great evil.

That we fully believe that for the success of the temperance cause thorough political organization is indispensable; we would remind the people that home influences and personal example are also important factors of the temperance work; and we greatly deplore the fact that the success of our cause has been and is greatly retarded by the moderate drinking of alcoholic stimulants which is practiced at home and in social circles by men of high position in church and society, who are looked upon as good citizens, and profess to be in favor of temperance and morality.

That we sympathize with every proper effort of the wage-earner to improve his moral, social and financial condition, but we declare that total abstinence for the individual and the prohibition of the liquor traffic by he State and Nation lie at the threshold of labor reform.

That the responsibility of the continuance of the liquor traffic rests on the good men who still remain in the old parties, and by their votes and influence encourage the traffickers in alcoholic poison, believing that the temperance voters of New Jersey are in the majority, and that their union in one party would sound the death-knell to the liquor traffic; and whereas such a union is impossible in other old parties, therefore, we cordially invite all such voters to unite with us in the only party that has declared as its ultimatum: "The complete and ultimate destruction of the liquor traffic."

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers.

[* Denotes that the paper was designated to publish the laws of New Jersey, 1889.]

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

DER EGG HARBOR PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Maas & Co., publishers. H. Maas, editor.

*DER EGG HARBOR BEOBACHTER (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Wilhelm Mueller, publisher.

DER ZEITGEIST (Spirit of the Times) (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Breder.

ATLANTIC JOURNAL.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. A. M. Heston, editor and proprietor.

SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Orville E. Hoyt, editor and publisher.

*ATLANTIC REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Saturday, all the year, and Daily during June, July, August and September. Republican. J. G. Shreve, proprietor.

*ATLANTIC TIMES-DEMOCRAT.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

*MAYS LANDING RECORD.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. E. Shaner, editor and publisher.

DAILY UNION.—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday, at the office of the Atlantic Times-Democrat. Independent. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

THE ATLANTIC MIRROR.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. John A. Burroughs, proprietor. H. W. Wilbur, editor.

BERGEN COUNTY.

* BERGEN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Henry D. Winton.

* THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Hugh M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

THE BERGEN INDEX.—Hackensack. Semi-weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.

CARLSTADT FREIE PRESSE (German).—Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Henry Matthey.

THE ENGLEWOOD TIMES.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Henry M. Litchenburg and Joseph H. Tillotson, proprietors. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor.

BERGEN COUNTY HERALD.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Friday. Independent.

THE LANDSCAPE.—Saddle River. Monthly. A. G. Smith.

RUTHERFORD NEWS.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. A. Fletcher, editor.

RECORD.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. Wm. G. Jellison, publisher.

THE RIDGEWOOD COURIER.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. W. de Wilde & Co., editors and proprietors.

THE CORONA NEWS LETTER.—Corona. Semi-monthly, on Friday. Independent. Alonzo Chamberlain, editor and proprietor.

THE PARK RIDGE LOCAL.—Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

* NEW JERSEY MIRROR.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Estate of Charles H. Folwell. Joseph B. Kingdon, editor.

* THE MOUNT HOLLY HERALD.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.

* NEWS.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L. Waters and George W. Hand, publishers.

* THE MOUNT HOLLY DISPATCH.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Theodore B. Haines, editor and proprietor.

*Burlington Gazette.—Burlington. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. James O. Glasgow.

The Advocate.—Mount Holly. Weekly.

*The New Jersey Enterprise.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Friday. Republican. James P. Logan.

Evening Reporter.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon. D. W. P. Murphy, proprietor and publisher.

The Pemberton Citizen.—Pemberton. Weekly, on Friday. D. W. P. Murphy, proprietor.

*Bordentown Register.—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn.

Beverly Banner.—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Wm. Shropshire and Jacob Douglass, proprietors. John T. Morrell, editor.

The Mechanic.—Smithville. Monthly. Mechanical. H. B. Smith Machine Co., publishers.

Moorestown Chronicle.—Moorestown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.

The Home Visitor.—Palmyra. Monthly. Independent. M. W. Wisham, publisher.

New Jersey Sand Burr.—Riverside. Weekly. Independent. Weidman & Torrie, proprietors.

The Independent.—Burlington. Weekly. T. H. Ruhlman, editor.

The Republican.—Moorestown. Weekly. Republican. D. W. P. Murphy, editor and proprietor.

The Tuckerton Beacon.—Tuckerton. Weekly. Joseph B. Mangham, editor. Walter Sawn, publisher.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

*West Jersey Press.—Camden. Weekly, on Wednesday, Republican. Sinnickson Chew.

*The Camden Democrat.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Magrath.

The Camden Daily Post.—Camden. Afternoon. Republican. The Post Printing and Publishing Co. H. L. Bonsall, editor. Edward Furlong, publisher.

Saturday Evening Express.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. A. Schlesinger.

* CAMDEN COUNTY COURIER —Camden. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.—Camden. Daily. Independent. John H. Fort, Thomas A. Hamilton and Upton S. Jeffreys, proprietors.

NEW JERSEY TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C. Graw, manager. Rev. J. B. Graw.

NEW JERSEY REVUE (German).—Camden. Weekly. Republican. S. Theodore, editor. Revue Publishing Co., publishers.

THE MORNING NEWS.—Camden. Daily. Democratic. Facts Publishing Co. Edward Watson, business manager.

ATLANTIC COAST GUIDE.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. T. F. Rose, editor and proprietor.

CAMDEN COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Alexander Schlesinger, editor and publisher.

SOUTH JERSEY ADVERTISER AND PALMYRA NEWS.—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. J. Sleeper, editor and manager.

HERALD AND TIMES.—Atco. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. M. J. Skinner.

THE TRIBUNE.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Tribune Publishing Co., publishers. Frank A. Turner, manager.

THE CAMDEN REVIEW.—Weekly, on Sunday. F. F. Patterson's Sons. Republican.

LIGHTNING.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. A. S. & S. W. Wheeler, editors and publishers.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

CAPE MAY WAVE.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. James H. Edmunds, proprietor. Henry W. Hand, editor.

STAR OF THE CAPE.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Friday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Republican. T. R. Brooks, editor and proprietor.

* CAPE MAY COUNTY GAZETTE.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Cooper.

SENTINEL.—Ocean City. Weekly. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN CITY SPRAY.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Saturday. ——— Fenton, editor and proprietor.

*CAPE MAY COUNTY TIMES.—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Theodore Stamisics, editor. T. E. Ludlum, proprietor.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

BRIDGETON CHRONICLE.—Bridgeton. Weekly. Democratic. John B. Clevenstein, editor and proprietor.

BRIDGETON PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

THE DAILY PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Republican. George W. McCowan.

*NEW JERSEY PATRIOT.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman.

*BRIDGETON EVENING NEWS.—Bridgeton. Daily. Evening News Company, publishers. David C. Applegate and S. W. Richardson, editors.

MILLVILLE ENTERPRISE.—Weekly, on Friday. J. Walter Vail, publisher. W. A. Gwynne, editor.

DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS.—Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

THE MORNING STAR.—Bridgeton. Daily. Morning Star Company, publishers.

*WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.—Vineland. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. V. L. Seigman.

CUMBERLAND COURIER.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William S. Mills, proprietor. J. L. Van Syckel, editor.

*THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Vineland. Afternoon. Independent. B. Franklin Ladd.

*MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. John W. Newlin.

*MILLVILLE TRANSCRIPT.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. J. B. Elfreth.

DAILY NEWS.—Vineland. Daily. W. Crandell, editor and proprietor.

ESSEX COUNTY.

*NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.—Newark. Afternoon. Republican. Thomas T. Kinney, proprietor. Noah Brooks, editor. Oba Woodruff, business manager.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS.—Newark. Afternoon. Evening News Publishing Company. Wallace M. Scudder, business manager. Henry A. Steel, managing editor.

*NEWARK DAILY JOURNAL.—Newark. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. John J. Leidy, editor.

*NEWARK PRESS-REGISTER.—Newark. Daily. Republican. Press Publishing Company.

*NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. B. Prieth, proprietor. Frederick Kuhn, editor.

*NEW JERSEY DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Daily, including Sunday. Democratic. New Jersey Deutsche Zeit. Co. proprietors. Lewis Dannenberg and E. Kraeuther, managers.

*SUNDAY CALL.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. William A. Ure, James W Schock, G. W. Thorne, W. T. Hunt, publishers. W. T. Hunt, editor.

NEW JERSEY ARBEITER ZEITUNG.—Newark. Daily. Published by Co-operative Publishing Association.

NEWARK MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER, AND NEW JERSEY TRADE REVIEW.—Semi-monthly, on first and fifteenth. Merchant and Manufacturer Co., publishers.

SENTINEL OF FREEDOM.—Newark. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Advertiser office.

*SUNDAY STANDARD AND NEW JERSEY UNIONIST.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. Joseph Atkinson, editor. Frank M. McDermit & Co., proprietors.

DER ERZAHLER (German).—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung office.

NEWARK TRIBUNE (German).—Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. Published at the New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung office.

BEOBACHTER AM PASSAIC (German).—Newark. Republican. Schmitt & Co., publishers. Jacob Schmitt, editor.

NEWARK PIONIER (German).—Newark. Evening, with morning edition on Sunday. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.

RECREATION.—Newark. Published Weekly. The Cyclist Printing Company, publishers.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor and proprietor.

*THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. August Erdman, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE SONNTAGSBLATT (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. August Koehler, editor and proprietor.

*EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Charles Starr, editor and proprietor.

TO-DAY.—East Orange. Every other Saturday. Prohibition. Robert Burnet, editor.

THE RECORD.—East Orange. Monthly, on the first of each month. Adelphoi Publishing Company. A. C. Zimmerman, editor.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—South Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. D. Crozier, editor and publisher.

*THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. S. M. Hulin, editor. Bloomfield Publishing Company, publishers.

MONTCLAIR TIMES.—Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

BUDGET.—Millburn. Weekly, on Wednesday. Neutral. F. D. Crozier, publisher. A. S. Overmiller, editor.

THE EVENING MAIL.—Orange. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Daniel P. Libbey, editor and publisher.

THE ORANGE HERALD.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. D. A. Dugan, editor and proprietor.

WORLD AND HOME.—Newark. Published quarterly. Sallie T. Battey, editor. Belle Evelyn Cable, assistant.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

*THE CONSTITUTION AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ADVERTISER.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Augustus S. Barber, editor. Augustus S. Barber, Jr., assistant editor.

LIBERAL PRESS.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. C. Hornblower and Charles M. Bell, editors and publishers.

*GLOUCESTER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter.

SWEDESBORO TIMES.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. W. L. Taylor.

WEEKLY ITEM.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton.

ENTERPRISE.—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. D. S. Maynard.

SWEDESBORO NEWS.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither and Harry H. Batton, editors and publishers.

THE WILLIAMSTOWN NEWS.—Williamstown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Dr. C. E. Thomas and J. S. Weaver, publishers.

HUDSON COUNTY.

*THE ARGUS.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. The Argus Publishing Company. Charles S. Clark, Jr., editor and manager.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Z. K. Pangborn, Joseph A. Dear and F. W. Pangborn, editors and proprietors.

*JERSEY CITY HERALD AND GAZETTE.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Allan L. McDermott.

THE JERSEY CITY NEWS.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. James Luby, editor. The News Publishing Company, publishers.

*THE SUNDAY MORNING NEWS.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. James Luby, editor. W. E. Sackett, assistant editor.

NEW JERSEY LEDGER.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Anti-Monopoly. The Ledger Association, publishers. Stephen B. Ransom, editor.

*THE HUDSON AND HARRISON DESPATCH (German).—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Henry Mahnken, proprietor. Alexander Schlesinger, editor.

HUDSON COUNTY WECKER (German).—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Alexander Schlesinger, proprietor.

HUDSON COUNTY DISPATCH.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Charles W. Thomas & Co., publishers.

*Evening News.—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. G. A. Seide, William Wall and John Henchy, publishers and proprietors.

*Hudson County Democrat.—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann.

*Hudson County Journal (German).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann, proprietors. Fritz Haider, editor.

Hudson County Journal (English edition).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Bayer & Kaufmann, proprietors. Albert Hoffman, editor.

The Hudson County Democrat-Advertiser.—Hoboken. Weekly. Democratic. Moyer & Luehs, proprietors.

*Bayonne Herald and Greenville Register.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, publisher.

*The Bayonne Times.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Edward Gardner, editor. E. Gardner & Son.

New Jersey Freie Presse.—Weekly. Edward I. Knox, editor.

Kearny Record.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Edward P. Farrell, editor. The Record Publishing Co.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

*Hunterdon County Democrat.—Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Robert J. Kilgore, editor and publisher.

Democrat-Advertiser.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John L. Jones and John N. Voorhees, editors and publishers.

*Hunterdon Republican.—Flemington. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. William G. Callis.

The Beacon.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen.

The Lambertville Record.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Clark Pierson.

*The Clinton Democrat.—Clinton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor and publisher.

Hunterdon Independent.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. John R. Hardon.

FRENCHTOWN STAR.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes.

HOME VISITOR.—Clinton. Weekly. E. O. Howell.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. George B. Corson, proprietor. Samuel H. Bast, editor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Semi-monthly. E. W. Rush.

THE MONITOR.—Ringoes. Semi-monthly.

RINGOS.—Published Monthly, at Ringoes, by C. W. Larrison. Devoted to local history and phonetic system of spelling.

MERCER COUNTY.

*STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. William Cloke, editor.

*TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor.

*THE DAILY EMPORIUM.—Trenton. Daily. Independent. John Briest, editor and proprietor.

*THE TRENTON TIMES.—Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Ed. Fitzgeorge, proprietor.

*NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Democratic. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

TRENTON HERALD.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Neutral. Ernest C. Stahl.

*SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co.

OUR EXPONENT.—Trenton. Monthly. Young Men's Christian Association.

*THE PRESS AND ANGLO-AMERICAN.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Wm. H. Beable, editor and proprietor.

*NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Journal Publishing Co. Thomas E. Keating, manager.

THE NEW JERSEY ODD FELLOW.—Trenton. Monthly. C. F. Ruhlman, publisher. Lewis Parker, editor.

THE KNIGHT OF MALTA.—Trenton. Monthly. W. Hy. Beable, publisher.

MERCER COUNTY NEWS.—Trenton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. E. G. Moody.

HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Thomas B. Appleget.

HIGHTSTOWN INDEPENDENT.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Independent Publishing Co., publishers. James H. Dulland, editor.

*PRINCETON PRESS.—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co.

THE NASSAU LITERARY MAGAZINE.—Princeton. Monthly, during college year. Literary. Edited by students of the Senior Class of Princeton College.

THE PRINCETONIAN.—Princeton. Tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Devoted to the interests of Princeton College. Edited by students.

PRINCETON RECORD.—Princeton. Monthly. Religious and Temperance. F. M. Rochelle, editor.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD.—Hopewell. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. P. W. Hartwell.

THE TRUMPET.—Princeton. Weekly. Interest of colored education. Rev. J. C. Ayler, editor and manager.

AMERICAN POTTERS' JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. In the interest of organized labor. John D. McCormick, editor and publisher.

MERCER COUNTY CHRISTIAN WORKER.—Monthly. Princeton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

*THE NEW BRUNSWICK FREDONIAN.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Fredonian Publishing Co. Howard B. Tindall, editor.

*THE NEW BRUNSWICK TIMES.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Alphonse E. Gordon, editor.

*THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Hugh Boyd.

THE TARGUM.—New Brunswick. Monthly. Devoted to the interests of the students of Rutgers College. Edited by students. Published by the Targum Association.

* MIDDLESEX COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, proprietor.

PERTH AMBOY REPUBLICAN.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. James L. Tooker and William Benjamin.

THE INDEPENDENT HOUR.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Peter K. Edgar.

THE SUN.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. W. J. Sidebotham, editor.

THE INQUIRER.—Metuchen. Weekly. Independent. J. F. Kempson, publisher and editor.

THE JAMESBURG RECORD.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. S. Hammell, editor and proprietor.

THE CRANBURY PRESS.—Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. George W. Burroughs, editor and proprietor.

* NEW BRUNSWICK JOURNAL (German).—New Brunswick. Journal Publishing Co. Richard Strassburger, manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK WEEKLY POST.—New Brunswick. Weekly, on Saturday. Rummler & Strassburger.

THE ADVANCE.—Jamesburg. Semi-monthly, first and third Thursdays. Printed and published at the New Jersey State Reform School.

DAILY NEWS.—Perth Amboy. Daily. C. L. Parker, publisher.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

* THE MONMOUTH INQUIRER.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Mrs. Edwin F. Applegate, publisher. E. Maxey Applegate, editor.

* MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. James S. Yard, editor and proprietor.

THE MONMOUTH PRESS.—Freehold. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar H. Cook, editor and proprietor.

NEW JERSEY STANDARD.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, editor and publisher.

* RED BANK REGISTER.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. John H. Cook.

* KEYPORT ENTERPRISE.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Fred. F. Armstrong, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT WEEKLY.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Pettys.

LONG BRANCH NEWS.—Long Branch. Published Tri-weekly in July and August, and Weekly throughout the year. Independent. Clifton W. Tayleure, editor and publisher.

THE HOME RECORD.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. M. Taylor, Jr.

LONG BRANCH TIMES.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. J. Leslie Vansant, editor. Alden T. Hyde, publisher.

THE KEY-NOTE.—Key East. Weekly. ——— Harrison, editor.

THE FREEHOLD TRANSCRIPT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Moreau Brothers, editors and proprietors.

THE ANGLER.—Asbury Park. Weekly, during July and August. Free. James A. Bradley, proprietor. William Gifford, editor.

* THE MATAWAN JOURNAL.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. David A. Bell.

THE ASBURY PARK JOURNAL.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. K. Wallace, editor and publisher.

THE SHORE PRESS.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Penfield Brothers, proprietors. N. W. Penfield, editor.

THE DAILY SPRAY.—Asbury Park. June, July and August. Devereux & Burt, publishers.

NEW JERSEY TRIBUNE.—Asbury Park. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. E. H. Cook, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN GROVE RECORD.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious. Rev. A. Wallace.

EATONTOWN ADVERTISER.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Friday, Independent. W. W. Shampanore, editor and publisher.

THE SEA SIDE.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. 'E. S. V. Stults.

THE COAST DEMOCRAT.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. J. W. Laughlin, editor and publisher.

SHORE GAZETTE.—Ocean Beach. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. H. H. Yard, publisher.

SEABRIGHT SENTINEL.—Seabright. Independent. Weekly, on Friday. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and proprietor.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Atlantic Highlands. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Edgar H. Cook, editor and publisher.

GAZETTE AND MIRROR.—Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Gazette and Mirror Co.

WOMAN AND HOME.—Asbury Park. Monthly. Woman and Home Publishing Co., publishers.

METHODIST HERALD.—Asbury Park. Monthly. Revs. R. J. Andrews and H. D. Opdyke, editors and proprietors.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—Asbury Park. Monthly. Revs. R. J. Andrews and H. D. Opdyke, editors and proprietors.

MORRIS COUNTY.

*THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Alanson A. Vance, editor. Vance & Stiles, publishers.

*TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers.

THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Joshua Brown.

*THE IRON ERA.—Dover. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Dover Printing Company. John S. Gibson, editor.

*DOVER INDEX.—Dover. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummel, editor.

*BOONTON WEEKLY BULLETIN.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison.

THE MADISON EAGLE.—Madison. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Bardon & Clift.

OCEAN COUNTY.

*NEW JERSEY COURIER.—Toms River. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John Cloke, editor and proprietor.

*OCEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles S. Haslett.

*TIMES AND JOURNAL.—Lakewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Lakewood Publishing and Printing Company.

THE BEACON.—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. Havens & Leaw, proprietors.

THE ISLAND HEIGHTS HERALD.—Island Heights.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

*Paterson Guardian.—Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Carleton M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

*The Paterson Press.—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George S. Chiswell, publisher, and George Wurts, editor.

*Morning and Weekly Call.—Paterson. Daily and Weekly. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors and publishers. Joseph E. Crowell, editor.

*Paterson Volks-Freund (German).—Paterson. Tri-Weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Democratic. Carl August Boeger.

De Telegraffe (Holland).—Paterson. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Henry Beeuwkes, Jr.

*Paterson Labor Standard.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. J. P. McDonnell, editor and proprietor.

Paterson Censor.—Paterson. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. B. Vanderhoven, editor.

The Bakers' Journal.—Weekly, on Saturday. Organ of the Journeymen Bakers' National Union of America. J. P. McDonnell, editor.

The Paterson Republican.—Afternoon. Republican. Charles E. Leal, editor and proprietor.

The Item.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Speer.

*Passaic City Herald.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent-Democratic. O. & A. E. Vanderhoven.

*Passaic City Daily News.—Passaic. Afternoon. Independent. D. Mahony and R. M. Offord, editors and proprietors.

Passaic County Journal (German).—Paterson. Weekly, on Wednesdays. Otto Stutzbach, editor and proprietor.

The Evening Star.—Paterson. Daily. Swartwout & Co., publishers.

The Rambler.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William W. Lettis and George Swartwout, editors and proprietors.

SALEM COUNTY.

* National Standard.—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Brother, proprietors. Benjamin Patterson, editor.

* Salem Sunbeam.—Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, editor and proprietor.

* The South Jerseyman.—Salem. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Smith & Bell.

The Woodstown Register.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. A. Linwood Kates, proprietor.

Monitor.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Friday. Temperance. Monitor Publishing Company. E. W. Humphreys, editor.

Pennsgrove Record.—Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Saturday. W. A. Summerill, proprietor.

Elmer Times.—Elmer. Weekly, on Saturday. S. P. Foster and S. H. Hann, publishers.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

* The Somerset Messenger.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. John H. Mattison.

* The Unionist-Gazette.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers.

The New Jersey Law Journal.—Somerville. Monthly. Honeyman & Co., publishers. Edward Q. Keasbey, editor.

The Somerset Democrat.—Somerville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. D. N. Messler & Bro., proprietors.

Bound Brook Chronicle.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. B. R. Mason.

Jersey Knight.—Somerville. Monthly. Devoted to the interests of the Knights of Pythias.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

* The Sussex Register.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman.

* The New Jersey Herald.—Newton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Democratic. Thomas G. Bunnell, editor and publisher.

SUSSEX COUNTY INDEPENDENT.—Deckertown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Stanton & Wilson, editors.

NEW JERSEY BAPTIST.—Deckertown. Monthly. Rev. A. R. Wilson, editor and proprietor.

*SUSSEX REGULAR.—Newton. Weekly. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor and publisher.

THE HAMBURG RECORDER.—Weekly, on Saturday. A. B. Yatman, editor.

UNION COUNTY.

*ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL. Elizabeth. Afternoon. Republican. Published for estate of F. W. Foote. Charles C. McBride, editor. Augustus S. Crane, manager.

NEW JERSEY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Journal office.

*CENTRAL NEW JERSEY HERALD.—Elizabeth. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Henry Cook and Ira J. Hall, publishers.

SUNDAY LEADER.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Sunday. J. Madison Drake, publisher.

THE DAILY LEADER.—Elizabeth. Afternoon. Democratic. Daily Leader Association, publishers. J. Madison Drake, editor.

*FREIE PRESSE (German).—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Charles H. Schmidt, editor and publisher.

*NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—Rahway. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer.

*THE ADVOCATE.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Advocate Publishing Co., H. H. Soule, president and editor.

THE UNION COUNTY NEWS.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Joseph and Isaac Cheveton Lewis, editors and publishers.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. John C. Runyon and William J. Leonard.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. W. L. Force & Brother, publishers.

*EVENING NEWS.—Plainfield. Independent. T. W. Morrison, editor and proprietor.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN.—Plainfield. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. John Ulrich, proprietor.

THE SUMMIT RECORD.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Thomas F. Lane, editor and proprietor.

UNION COUNTY STANDARD.—Westfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Edgar R. Pearsall, editor and proprietor.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the Constitutionalist. J. A. Demarest, editor.

THE SUMMIT GAZETTE.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. William F. Byland, editor and publisher.

WARREN COUNTY.

* BELVIDERE APOLLO.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Josiah Ketcham,

* THE WARREN JOURNAL.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Adam Bellis, publisher.

* HACKETTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. W. J. & R. Rittenhouse.

* WARREN REPUBLICAN.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Curtis Bros.

WARREN DEMOCRAT.—Phillipsburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles F. Fitch.

THE WASHINGTON STAR.—Washington. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Charles L. Stryker.

THE BLAIRSTOWN PRESS.—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor.

SPRINGTOWN TIMES.—Springtown. Weekly. Henry S. Funk, editor.

THE WARREN TIDINGS.—Washington. Weekly, on Friday. Thomas S. Derrick, editor.

SUMMARY.

There are 286 newspapers, altogether, published in the State, of which 73 are Independent in politics, 68 Republican, 70 Democratic, 43 politics not stated, 8 Religious, 7 Educational, 4 Labor, 4 Prohibition, and one each Anti-Monopoly, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta, Manufacturing, Mechanical, Law and Angling. The aggregate shows an increase of 16 over last year. Twenty-two are published in German and one in the Holland language.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE LAW

OF 1889.

(Commonly called the Werts Law.)

An Act to regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt and brewed liquors, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating and brewed liquors," passed March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That hereafter no license to keep an inn or tavern, or to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, in quantities less than one quart, to be drunk on or about the premises where sold, shall be granted by any court, excise board or other board or authority having power by law to grant license, except upon payment by the applicant or licensee of a license fee, as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: in all townships, towns, boroughs or cities having, by the census last preceding the granting of such license, a population of not more than three thousand, a license fee of not less than one hundred dollars; in all townships, towns, boroughs or cities having, by such census, a population exceeding three thousand and not exceeding ten thousand, a license fee of not less than one hundred and fifty dollars; and in all townships, towns, boroughs or cities having, by such census, a population exceeding ten thousand, a license fee of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars; no license shall be granted for a longer period than one year, and any person selling or offering or exposing for sale any of the liquors aforesaid, in quantities less than one quart, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained, shall be guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house.

2. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the expiration of sixty days next succeeding the passage of this act, no person or persons whomsoever shall sell or offer or expose for sale any of the liquors aforesaid, in any quantity from one quart to five gallons, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained, as hereinafter directed; and from and after the expiration of said sixty days, any person or persons selling or offering or exposing for sale any of the liquors aforesaid, in

any quantity from one quart to five gallons, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained according to the provisions of this section, or any person or persons having a license under and in pursuance of this section, who shall suffer or permit any of the said liquors sold by virtue of such license to be drunk on or about the premises where sold, shall be guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house.

3. *And be it enacted*, That applications for such license as is mentioned and referred to in the second section of this act shall be made, in each municipality, to the same body as applications for license to sell any of said liquors by less measure than one quart are or shall be required by law to be made, which applications shall be written or printed, or partly written and printed, signed by the applicant, specifying the kind or kinds of liquor or liquors to be sold, and stating the township, town, borough or city, and the building or place therein, in which the sale of such liquor is to be carried on; the body to which any such application is presented may, on the presentation thereof, or at some other time to which the same may be deferred, in its discretion, grant or refuse such application for license; such license, if granted, shall not be granted for a longer period than one year, nor except upon payment by the licensee of a license fee as hereinafter provided, that is to say: in all townships, towns, boroughs or cities having, by the census last preceding the granting of such license, a population of not more than three thousand, a license fee of not less than one hundred dollars; in all townships, towns, boroughs or cities having, by such census, a population exceeding three thousand and not exceeding ten thousand, a license fee of not less than one hundred and fifty dollars; and in all townships, towns, boroughs, or cities having, by such census, a population exceeding ten thousand, a license fee of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars.

4. *And be it enacted*, That upon application by a petition signed by at least one-fifth of the legal voters voting at the last previous gubernatorial election for governor, of any township, town, borough or city wherein licenses are required to be granted by the court of common pleas of the county, being made to the law judge or circuit judge in and for the county wherein said township, town, borough or city may be located, setting forth the desire of such petitioners that not less than a certain sum of money, to be named and specified in such petition, be charged and paid for licenses thereafter to be granted to sell the liquors aforesaid, or any of them, by less measure than one quart, within such township, town, borough or city, it shall be the duty of such judge to cause public notice of such application to be given by publication in each newspaper,

if any, published in such township, town, borough or city, and by such other methods as such judge may deem proper and necessary, for two weeks next preceding the hearing of such application; said notice shall fix a time and place when and where such judge will consider said application; at which time and place he shall hear any person or persons who may appear before him, upon the question of such petitioners being legal voters in such township, town, borough or city, or any other matter which may be brought before him for his determination, touching said application; and if said judge shall decide that said applicants are legal voters in such township, town, borough or city, and that said application is made in good faith, and that no legal cause exists why said application should not be granted, he shall, within thirty days after the presentation of such petition, order an election to be held at the usual place or places of holding elections in such township, town, borough or city, to determine whether or not any license to sell said liquors, or any of them, by less measure than one quart, shall thereafter be granted in such township, town, borough or city, for any less sum of money than the amount named and specified in such petition; but in no case shall the sum named and specified in any such petition be less than the minimum sum named in and required to be paid for license fees by section one of this act, in the township, town, borough or city wherefrom such petition shall be presented; no such election shall be held within sixty days of any general election, and the day fixed for the holding thereof shall not be less than two months nor more than five months from the making of the order therefor.

5. *And be it enacted*, That notice of any election to be held under the provisions of this act shall be published at least once in each week, for three weeks next preceding such election, in all newspapers, if any, published in said township, town, borough or city where such election is to be held, and such other notice shall be given as such judge may deem necessary to order and direct; all such elections shall be held under the same regulations as now are or may be prescribed by law for holding the elections for members of the general assembly of this state, and all the penalties contained in said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the special elections to be held under this act; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of the election precincts to conduct the said election, to convass the votes cast and declare the result thereof, and to make and sign two certificates of such result; one of said certificates shall, within five days after such election, be, by some member of said election board, appointed by such board for that purpose, trans-

mitted to and filed with the clerk of the county within which the township, town, borough or city wherein such election was held is situate; the other of said certificates shall, within said five days, be filed with the clerk of the township, town, borough or city where such election was held; the officers holding such election shall receive the same compensation as is or may be provided for the officers holding the elections for members of assembly in this state, to be paid out of the funds of the township, town, borough or city in which such special election is held.

6. *And be it enacted*, That all persons voting at elections held under this act who are not in favor of the sum named and specified in any such petition and order as aforesaid being fixed and established as the minimum amount to be charged and paid for such licenses thereafter to be granted in said township, town, borough or city, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, on their ballots "against $——— license fees," designating, as the case may require, the sum named and specified in the petition and order for such election; and all persons who favor the sum named and specified in such petition and order as the minimum sum to be fixed and established for such licenses thereafter to be granted in such township, town, borough or city, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, on their ballots, "for $——— license fee," designating, as the case may be, the sum named in such petition and order for said election.

7. *And be it enacted*, That if a majority of the votes cast at such election are in favor of the sum voted upon, no license shall thereafter be granted within such township, town, borough or city so voting, except upon payment by the licensee of a license fee not less in amount than the sum established and fixed at such election as the minimum fee to be charged and paid for the license granted.

8. *And be it enacted*, That whatever may be the result of any election held under the provisions of this act, no other election for the purpose of fixing and establishing the minimum of license fees shall be held in the same township, town, borough or city in less time than three years thereafter, and then only upon the presentation of a new petition and proceedings thereon as aforesaid.

9. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act all license fees (except court and clerk fees) paid for any and all licenses to sell any of the liquors aforesaid, granted by the courts of common pleas of the different counties of this state, shall be received by the clerks of said courts to and for the use of the township, town, borough or city within which the license granted is to be exercised and

enjoyed; and all such fees received by any such clerk shall, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, be by such clerk transmitted to the proper township, town, borough or city, to the person or body having the legal custody of the funds thereof, to be by the governing body in such township, town, borough or city, used, employed and disbursed for the uses and purposes of such township, town, borough or city.

10. *And be it enacted*, That if the holder of any such license as is mentioned and referred to in the first three sections of this act shall, contrary to law, sell, or offer for sale, barter or give, or suffer to be sold, or offered for sale, bartered or given within his tavern, beer shop, liquor saloon or other premises, any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or shall give or sell, or offer to be given or sold, any such liquors to any minor or apprentice, contrary to law, or shall sell or furnish any of the liquors aforesaid, to any person known in the neighborhood to be of confirmed intemperate habits, or who is visibly under the influence of intoxicating liquors, or shall keep a disorderly house, or shall harbor drunken persons, vagrants, idle and vicious persons, thieves, gamblers, prostitutes or other disorderly persons, or shall suffer gambling or unlawful games of chance or other unlawful acts to be done or carried on in his tavern, beer shop, liquor saloon or other premises, or shall violate any law of the state regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, his license shall thereby become forfeited and void; and upon complaint of any three persons, residents and legal voters of the township or municipality wherein such license is used and exercised, verified by the oaths of such complainants, being presented to the court or other body by which the license to the person complained against was granted, alleging that any such license as aforesaid has become forfeited and void, and specifying the acts complained of which shall be alleged to have worked such forfeiture, it shall be the duty of the court or other body to which such complaint may be presented, forthwith to cause to be indorsed on such complaint an order that the person complained against show cause before such court or other body granting such license, at a time and place to be specified in such order, not less than ten nor more than thirty days from the making thereof, why his license should not be declared forfeited and revoked; said complaint and order shall be filed with the court or other body making the same, and a copy thereof served upon the person complained against, personally, or by leaving the same at his residence or his tavern, beer shop, liquor saloon or other licensed place, at least five days before the return of said order; and all such complaints shall be heard in a summary

way, the burden of proof being upon the complainants, and either party may have the attendance of and be represented and heard by counsel; if, on such hearing, the defendant shall be found guilty of the offenses specified in said complaint, or any of them, judgment shall be rendered that the license theretofore granted such person be revoked and annulled; and in case the defendant be found not guilty the order to show cause shall be discharged; in case a license be revoked, the person to whom the same was granted shall be disqualified for one year from receiving a license in this state; the court or body making such order to show cause may require the complainants to file a stipulation for costs, and the costs of such hearing shall be paid by the defendant if found guilty, and by the complainants if the rule or order to show cause be discharged; costs to be ascertained and determined by the court or body before which the hearing shall take place; the remedy provided in this section is in addition to the other penalties provided by law.

11. *And be it enacted*, That no license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors by less measure than one quart shall be granted by any court, excise board or other board or authority having power to grant licenses, in any store, apartments or place in which any grocery store or other mercantile business is carried on, excepting, however, the keeping of a restaurant and the sale of tobacco and cigars by retail; and any person engaging in the sale of any of said liquors, directly or indirectly, contrary to the provisions of this section, whether licensed or unlicensed, shall be guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house.

12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful, notwithstanding anything in this act contained, for druggists and pharmacists, regularly employed in and carrying on the drug and pharmacy business, to sell said liquors, or any of them, by less measure than one quart, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained; provided, that such liquors so sold be, in good faith, compounded or sold for medical uses and purposes only, upon the prescription of a reputable physician, signed by such physician; said liquors so compounded or sold not to be used on or drunk about the premises where sold; any druggist or pharmacist furnishing or selling, or offering or exposing for sale any of said liquors by less measure than one quart, contrary to the provisions and true intent and meaning of this section, shall be guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house.

13. *And be it enacted*, That whenever it shall appear by proof on any examination or trial for an alleged offense against the provisions of this act, that any spirituous, vinous, malt or

brewed liquor has been sold, exposed for sale or supplied on any pretext whatever, where the sale of such liquors would have been unlawful, it shall not be necessary to prove the particular kind of liquor sold, exposed for sale or given away.

14. *And be it enacted,* That if any person shall hereafter be twice convicted of the offense of keeping a disorderly house, the court before which such conviction is had, shall, in addition to all other penalties that may be imposed, add thereto that such person so convicted, be henceforth disqualified from having or receiving a license in this state.

15. *And be it enacted,* That the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating and brewed liquors," passed March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed.

16. *And be it enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, or repugnant hereto, be and the same are hereby repealed.

17. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20th, 1889.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Leon Abbett.

Governor Abbett has, for over a quarter of a century, been one of the distinguished leaders of the Democratic party of this State. He is the second son of Ezekiel and Sarah Abbett, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8th, 1836. While his father is a descendant of an old Quaker family, the ancestors of which settled in Pennsylvania in the early part of the last century, the mother of the Governor is a member of a New Jersey family, which for generations have been to the manner born. She was a Miss Howell, and first saw the light of day at Mauricetown, Cumberland county. She still lives to enjoy the political distinction won by her son.

It cannot be said of Governor Abbett that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, or that he enjoyed unusual educational advantages during his youth. He is essentially a self-made man, and a living example of what perseverance and pluck can accomplish under our system of government. The Governor's father was a journeyman hatter, whose earnings were not sufficient to give his boys a collegiate education, yet he yearned to give them such an education as might enable them to make their mark in life; and to prove how far success has attended his efforts, it is only necessary to state that his three sons have all earned distinction at the bar, and that the subject of this sketch has been twice elected Governor of New Jersey, another has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and yet another attached to the City Counsel's office, in New York City.

Leon Abbett attended the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1853 he graduated from the High School of that city. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently, Master of Arts, were conferred upon him by that institution, and during his first term as Governor, Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. After he left the High School he entered the law office of the Hon. John W. Ashmead, at that time United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Immediately after becoming of age

he started to practice law on his own account. Mr. Abbett was married to Miss Mary Briggs, at Philadelphia, on October 8th, 1862, and soon thereafter took up his residence at Hoboken, this State. He at once entered into a law partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of New York City, which lasted for nearly thirty years, and until the death of Mr. Fuller.

In 1863 Mr. Abbett was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, and in the fall of 1864 he was elected to represent that District in the Legislature. He was returned the following year. His marked ability at once brought him into prominence, and during both these years he was elected as Chairman of the Democratic Assembly Caucus. Mr. Abbett took up his residence in Jersey City before he had completed his last term as Hoboken's representative in the Legislature. When, in the fall of 1866, Governor Ward called an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, Leon Abbett took a very prominent part in the debate that ensued. In 1868 he represented the First (Jersey City) District in the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was returned by the same constituency the year following, and was again elected Speaker. On both occasions he discharged the onerous duties of the office with such signal ability and courtesy as to earn for himself a unanimous vote of thanks at the expiration of each session. During this period Mr. Abbett was also Corporation Counsel for Bayonne City and the town of Union. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Abbett made a brief tour through Europe, and before he returned home was nominated to represent Hudson county in the State Senate. He was elected by a majority of 4,940 votes over his Republican competitor. He became Corporation Counsel of Jersey City in 1876, and during the trouble that ensued consequent upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendments, he saved the city great expense and much litigation by his able interpretation of the new law—an interpretation that was in every instance upheld by the Supreme Court. He continued Corporation Counsel until he was elected Governor in 1883. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and chosen one of its Secretaries. He cast his vote for Mr. Bayard, believing that the nomination of Mr. Greeley would bring disaster to the Democratic cause. In 1876 he was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that convened at St. Louis, and was unanimously elected Chairman of the New Jersey Delegation. He has attended every National Convention since then except the one that nominated General Hancock. His staunch advocacy of Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination was one of the notable features of the

convention of 1876, and made him one of its central figures. In 1877 he was elected President of the Senate. It was during this session that Mr. McPherson was elected United States Senator, and as the Democrats had but one majority on joint ballot, the canvass was fought with unusual excitement. Mr. Abbett was himself solicited to become a candidate, but refused all such overtures, and steadfastly advocated the election of Mr. McPherson. The marked ability and skill he displayed in presiding over the unruly joint meeting that elected Mr. McPherson, averted the calamity that at one time threatened the Democratic majority. Governor McClellan appointed Mr. Abbett a member of the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and again, Governor Ludlow selected him as one of the commission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation. He has also been a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, and was, in 1869, chosen its presiding officer.

The Governor is one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar, and is an authority in all cases involving municipal law. He has an exceedingly lucrative practice, both in this State and New York, and makes no mean sacrifice when accepting gubernatorial honors. He is a man of very fine physique, and the possessor of social qualifications that have greatly aided him in his prosperous political career. He has been a widower for about nine years, and has one daughter and two sons, one of which, General William F. Abbett, is Judge Advocate General. His majority over his Republican opponent, Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon, in 1883, was 6,809, and over General E. Burd Grubb, 14,253, in 1889.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common-school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live-stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He

designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its President. He was also President of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term as United States Senator by the Legislature of 1883, and to a third term by the Legislature of 1889. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency, but when Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support.

Rufus Blodgett.

Senator Blodgett was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, November 9th, 1834. He served his time at the machinist's trade, and worked at it for some time in his native State. Nearly twenty-five years ago he came to New Jersey, and found employment soon afterward with the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, and in a short time became its Superintendent. A few years ago he was appointed Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, over which the trains of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads run by mutual agreement. For some years the Senator resided at Manchester, Ocean county, and he represented that county in the House of Assembly in the years 1878, '79 and '80. In the latter year he was defeated for the office of State Senator from the same county by Abraham C. B. Havens, by 80 plurality. While in the House of Assembly he took a prominent part in legislation, and was mainly instrumental in having the six per cent. interest law passed. He has always been known as an active and unflinching Democrat, and was Chairman of the Democratic State Com-

mittee during the Cleveland campaign of 1884, when he rendered very effective service to his party. He was a candidate for Governor before the Democratic Convention in 1886, and after a bitter and hard-fought contest, was defeated of the nomination by ex-Governor Robert S. Green. He was elected United States Senator, to succeed General William J. Sewell, by the Legislature of 1887, on March 2d, amid very stormy scenes on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, his competitor being ex-Governor Leon Abbett. Senator Blodgett lives at Long Branch, and his term began on March 4th, 1887.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

(Population, 182,387.)

CHRISTOPHER A. BERGEN.
(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Bergen was born at Bridge Point, Somerset county, August 2d, 1841. He graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and afterwards taught school. He then read law with his uncle, Peter L. Voorhees, Esq., of Camden, and was admitted to the bar at the November Term, 1866, and passed his Counselor's Examination in 1869. He is a member of the law firm of Bergen & Bergen, Camden. He has always been a staunch Republican, and has never before held office.

1886—Hires, Rep., 18,347; Wescott, Dem., 15,013; Nicholson, Pro., 4,072.

1888—Bergen, Rep., 24,906; Brindle, Dem., 19,440; Nicholson, Pro., 2,107. Bergen's plurality, 5,466.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer, and Ocean Counties.

(Population, 162,285.)

JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Rep., P. O. Box 505, Trenton.)

Mr. Buchanan was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17th, 1839, and is a counselor-at-law. He followed

agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Clinton Academy and in the Albany University. In 1866 he was Reading Clerk of the House of Assembly, and in 1868 and '69 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Trenton. He read law with Hon. John T. Bird, now Vice-Chancellor, and in November, 1864, was admitted to the bar. From April 1st, 1874, to April 1st, 1879, he was Presiding Judge of Mercer county, and of hundreds of decisions rendered by him during his term, but one was reversed on appeal. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council for a term of three years in April, 1883; has been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade since its organization, was President of that body for one year, and since 1879 has been Vice-President of the National Board of Trade. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Peddie Institute, and in 1875 received the honorary degree of A.M., from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. From 1873 to 1884, he was President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and in the latter year declined a re-election to that office. He is a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has for years made a special study of questions relative to labor, tariff, &c. This is his third term in Congress.

1886—Buchanan, Rep., 17,767; Reed, Dem., 15,065; Brown, Pro., 2,547.

1888—Buchanan, Rep., 22,407; Beasley, Dem., 19,104; Morgan, Pro., 1,292. Buchanan's plurality, 3,303.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

(Population, 180,343.)

Jacob Augustus Geissenhainer.

(Dem., Freehold.)

Mr. Geissenhainer was born in the city of New York in 1840. His father and his grandfather were both clergymen of the Lutheran church of that city. He was graduated at Columbia College, and afterwards studied law at Yale and at the New York University. He commenced the practice of law in New York city in 1863, which he still continues, giving his attention especially to conveyancing, and has built up a large business, to which he devotes most of his time and attention.

He came to Freehold with his family in 1875, to spend the

summer, and being pleased with the town, leased for a term of years the handsome property on South street, where he now resides, and upon which he has made some substantial and permanent improvements. He has remained there ever since, spending his winters only in New York City.

While Mr. Geissenhainer has always been a pronounced Democrat, and has not hesitated to express his views upon public questions at all proper times and on all suitable occasions, he has never been identified with any clique or faction of the party. His election to Congress has united the Democratic party in Monmouth, which for a number of years past was torn by factional strife, and gives promise of harmony in the future.

Mr. John Kean, Jr., Republican, represented this district in the previous Congress.

1886—Kean, Jr., Rep., 15,567; McMahon, Dem., 14,930; Parker, Pro., 2,980.

1888—Geissenhainer, Dem., 22,961; Kean, Jr., Rep., 20,368; Parker, Pro., 1,119. Geissenhainer's plurality, 2,593.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

(Population, 124,983.)

Samuel Fowler.

(Dem., Newton.)

Mr. Fowler was born at Franklin, Sussex county, N. J., March 22d, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of the late Colonel Samuel Fowler, of the Fifteenth New Jersey regiment, who served during the late rebellion until he was disabled by disease. The Colonel died at Trenton, in 1865, during his term as a member of the House of Assembly. The House was a tie politically in that year, and Colonel Fowler arose from a sick bed and came from his home in Sussex county to Trenton to help his party in any emergency which might occur. The Congressman's grandfather, Dr. Samuel Fowler, represented the same district in the National House of Representatives from 1833 to 1837, and during the second administration of Andrew Jackson.

The present Congressman attended Princeton College in 1868, and subsequently the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1873, and to the bar of New Jersey in 1876. He practiced law in Newark until 1880, when he returned to Newton, where he has con-

tinued the practice of his profession ever since. He was elected to Congress by a plurality of 73 after a most exciting campaign, in which he was not only opposed by N. W. Voorhees, the Republican candidate, but also by Charles J. Roe, who ran as an independent Democrat, and received 5,079 votes.

1886—Pidcock, Dem., 11,686; Van Blarcom, Rep., 11,563; Morrow, Pro., 2,772.

1888—Fowler, Dem., 12,190; Voorhees, Rep., 12,117; Roe, Ind Dem., 5,079; La Monte, Pro., 1,539. Fowler's plurality, 73.

Fifth District—Bergen, Passaic and Morris Counties.

(Population, 174,029.)

Charles D. Beckwith.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. Beckwith was born at Saratoga, New York, October 22d, 1838. His father, Franklin C. Beckwith, had the contract, in 1853, for building a part of the New York and Erie railroad through Paterson, when that road first came into New Jersey, and bought out the Paterson Iron Works, at Paterson, and brought his family to that city to live. He was a man of tremendous energy, and soon built up a great business in the forging of heavy masses of iron. His son, the newly-elected Congressman, having received a good education, was brought up in the works, and on the death of his father, in 1875, assumed the control of the establishment, with his brother, the late J. A. Beckwith, whom he subsequently bought out, so that for several years he has carried on the concern alone. Some of the heaviest forgings in the country have been done at these works for the Pittsburgh Water Works, for the largest steamships, and for the most distant points in the land. Mr. Beckwith has been always exceedingly popular with his employes, and it has been more at their request than from any desire of his own, that he has got into politics, although deeply and intelligently interested in the great questions of the day. He was elected an Alderman from the Fifth ward of Paterson in 1872, and again in 1882, each time for the term of two years. In 1885 he was elected Mayor of Paterson, and re-elected in 1887. His term expired in April, 1889.

1886—Phelps, Rep., 15,297; Skinner, Dem., 12,461; Church, Pro., 1,780.

1888—Beckwith, Rep., 20,277; Hoagland, Dem., 19,205; Winterburn, Pro., 901. Beckwith's plurality, 1,072.

Sixth District—Essex County.

(Population, 213,764.)

HERMAN LEHLBACH.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Lehlbach was born in Baden, Germany, July 3d, 1845, and is a surveyor by profession. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, in 1884, when he took a prominent part in legislation. He was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1884. This is his third term in Congress.

1886—Lehlbach, Rep., 15,492; Haynes, Dem, 13,719; Beckmeyer, Lab., 6,331; Anderson, Pro., 2,429.

1888—Lehlbach, Rep., 25,536; Haynes, Dem., 24,762; Anderson, Pro., 835. Lehlbach's plurality, 774.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

(Population, 240,342.)

WILLIAM MCADOO.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. McAdoo was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law. He was brought to this country at an early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he has since resided. He received a good English education, which has been supplemented with close reading and study. He has been connected with the public press of Jersey City, and in 1870 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder, and commenced the study of that profession. At the November Term of the Supreme Court, in 1874, he received his license as attorney-at-law, and the degree of counselor-at-law was conferred on him at the February Term, 1879. He was for four years counsel to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson county. He has always been a zealous and an active member of the Democratic party.

In 1881 he was elected to the House of Assembly in the Eighth District of Hudson county, by a majority of 710 over Tunison, Republican. This is his fourth consecutive term in Congress.

1886—McAdoo, Dem., 15,688; Hammerschlag, Rep., 11,435; Kerr, Ind. Dem., 3,668; Kennedy, Pro., 760.

1888—McAdoo, Dem., 26,498; Collins, Rep., 20,424; Besson, Pro., 283. McAdoo's plurality, 6,074.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.
(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beats the record with regard to length of service of any State Senator in the history of the State. He has just entered upon his fifth term of office, and if he serves it out he will have been fifteen consecutive years in the State Senate. In the session of 1883 he was President of that body, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He is considered one of the ablest members of the Senate, being noted for his readiness in debate, repartee and quick and forcible expression of ideas. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. Last year he served as a member of the Committees on Revision of the Laws, Riparian Rights, Printing, and Passed Bills.

1886—Gardner, Rep., 2,110; Champion, Dem., 2,059; Potter, Pro., 374. Gardner'a plurality, 51.

1889—Gardner, Rep., 2,625; French, Dem., 2,401; Wilbur, Pro., 230. Gardner's plurality, 224.

Bergen County.

HENRY D. WINTON.
(Dem., Hackensack.)

Senator Winton was born in New York City, and is on the threshold of his forty-second year. He is editor and pro-

prietor of the *Bergen County Democrat.* He is the son of ex-Assemblyman Eben Winton. In early childhood Henry removed with his parents to Bergen county, New Jersey, where his father about 1860, in company with the late Chauncey C. Burr, established the *Bergen County Democrat.* While he was a brilliant writer, the impolitic and erratic course of Mr. Burr was not entirely appreciated by the staid and thoughtful people of old Bergen, and the elder Mr. Winton soon became sole proprietor of the *Democrat,* which at once entered on a field of great success.

Long before he was of age young Winton had sole charge of his father's office, where he was equally at home with the reporter's pencil, the editorial pen, and the composing-stick. In 1871 he bought out his father, and became the editor and owner of the *Democrat,* which now stands in the first rank of Democratic newspapers in New Jersey, as it has for many years.

The Senator was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and cast his vote for Hancock. He was appointed by Governor Abbett as one of the managers of the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains. He was Clerk of the House of Assembly in 1884, and he received the caucus nomination of the Democratic Senators for five years for Secretary of the Senate. He was President of the New Jersey Editorial Association in 1887, and he is a member of the New York Press Club.

1886—Bogert, Dem., 3,414; Moore, Rep., 3,159; Hillyer, Pro., 283. Bogert's plurality, 255.

1889—Winton, Dem., 4,007; Moore, Rep., 3,537; Church, Pro., 125. Winton's plurality, 470.

Burlington County.

William H. Carter.

(Rep., Bordentown.)

Senator Carter is bookkeeper at the Union Steam Forge, Bordentown, and was born in New Castle, Delaware, March 6th, 1835. Five years later, 1840, he came with his parents to Burlington county, and in his youth was apprenticed to the upholstery trade, which he abandoned after his "time" was completed, on account of ill-health. He then turned his attention to the grocery business, during which time he was engaged in both the wholesale and retail trade. Since 1871 he has been Secretary of the Building Loan Association, for one year a

member of the Common Council, and for the same length of time was Chief Burgess of that borough. For one year, from March, 1865, to 1866, he was the Assessor for Bordentown. In 1879 he received the Republican nomination for Assembly from the First District, which at that time was supposed to be overwhelmingly Democratic, and defeated John Warner, after a sharp contest, by a majority of 281. Next year he defeated Col. Wm. R. Murphy, the Democratic nominee and a very popular gentleman, by a majority of 2. At first it was supposed Mr. Murphy was elected by a majority of 3, and he was sworn into office and held the seat for some time. A recount of the votes was favorable to Mr. Carter, and Mr. Murphy thereupon resigned his seat and the former was sworn in.

In 1881 Mr. Carter was again the Republican candidate. The district had been made more strongly Democratic by the addition of Pemberton and Easthampton townships, and Col. Murphy was again the candidate of that party. Mr. Carter was elected by a majority of 227.

While a member of the Legislature, Mr. Carter served on the following committees: Railroads and Canals, Revision of the Laws, State Library, Elections, Incidental Expenses, Miscellaneous Business, and Corporations. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly, and was instrumental in the shaping and passage of much important legislation.

He has been an active member of the M. E. Church since early boyhood, is a licensed preacher and has received many honors from the Church. His success in life is due mostly to hard work and study.

In 1888 he was re-elected to the Senate, after an exciting campaign, by a plurality of 149, over Judge Stacy H. Scott, one of the most popular Democrats in Burlington county.

Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Labor and Industries, and State Prison.

1885—Carter, Rep., 5,498; Wills, Dem., 5,031; Lippincott, Jr., Pro., 661.

1888—Carter, Rep., 7,307; Scott, Dem., 7,158; Decou, Pro., 527. Carter's plurality, 149.

Camden County.

George Pfeiffer, Jr.

(Dem., Camden.)

Senator Pfeiffer was born in Camden, N. J., March 16th, 1856, and is a member of the firm of George Pfeiffer & Son,

dealers in lumber, brick, stone, lime, coal, &c., at Cooper's creek and Federal street, Camden. He was elected to the Camden City Council in March, 1883, and served as a member of the House of Assembly in the session of 1886, from the Second District of Camden county, having defeated Mr. Braker, Republican, by a plurality of 357, although the district was considered strongly Republican. He served as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, and Public Grounds and Buildings. He was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in 1888.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Militia, Engrossed Bills, State Prison, and School for Deaf-Mutes, and a member of the Committees on Corporations, Miscellaneous Business and Treasurer's Accounts.

1884—Herring, Rep., 8,134; Wescott, Dem., 6,841; Bingham, Pro., 442; Cole, Ind., 81.

1887—Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem., 5,950; Herring, Rep., 5,473; Dudley, Ind. Rep., 3,105; Stout, Pro., 747. Pfeiffer's plurality, 477.

Cape May County.

Walter S. Leaming.

(Rep., Cape May Court House.)

Senator Leaming was born at Seaville, Cape May county, N. J., March 4th, 1854, and is a dentist by profession. He is a son of ex-Senator Jonathan F. Leaming. He received an academical education, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. The Senator has always been a champion of the public schools, and is at present a Trustee of School District No. 16, Cape May county.

In 1888 he represented Cape May county in the House of Assembly, when he was Chairman of the Committee on Incidental Expenses and a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights and Federal Relations.

Last year he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Reform School for Boys, and Industrial School for Girls.

1885—Haines, Rep., 1,225; Ludlam, Dem., 1,100; Stites, Pro., 125.

1888—Leaming, Rep., 1,464; Melvin, Dem., 1,079; Williams, Pro., 166. Leaming's plurality, 385.

Cumberland County.

SEAMAN R. FOWLER.
(Rep., Vineland.)

Senator Fowler was born in New York City, April 21st, 1821, and is a hotel proprietor. During twenty-one years he owned a hat store in New York. He was a member of the Township Committee in Vineland for five years, President of the Board four years and Treasurer one year. He was Postmaster of Vineland for four years from February 1st, 1879. He was Township Collector for five consecutive years from March, 1884, to 1889.

1886—Baker, Dem., 3,696; Nichols, Rep., 3,227; Gardner, Pro., 1,807. Baker's plurality, 469.

1889—Fowler, Rep., 4,647; Baker, Dem., 4,215; Gilbert, Pro., 608. Fowler's plurality, 432.

Essex County.

AUGUSTUS FITZ RANDOLPH MARTIN.
(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Martin was born in Newark, N. J., May 22d, 1842, and is a banker and broker, at No. 100 Broadway, New York City. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education over six years, being Chairman of the Committee on Finance most of the time. In 1885 and 1886 he served as a member of the House of Assembly from the Ninth District of Essex county, and in the latter year he was mainly instrumental in having enacted the "Martin Act," which important piece of legislation has proved a solution to knotty problems of arrearages of unpaid taxes in municipalities. Several cities have adopted the act. The Senator, while in the Upper and Lower Houses, has always taken a leading part in legislation, especially that relating to the city of Newark. He was President of the Newark Board of Trade in 1885 and 1886, and for about six years has been a member of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

Last year he served as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Unfinished Business, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1884—Fish, Rep., 21,375; Armitage, Dem., 20,192; Houston, Pro., 740; Roebuck, Nat., 522.

1887—Martin, Rep., 18,807; Barrett, Dem., 17,778; Morrow, Pro., 1,256; Beckmeyer, Lab., 820. Martin's plurality, 1,029.

Gloucester County.

JOSEPH B. ROE.
(Rep., Woodbury.)

Senator Roe was born at Haddonfield, Camden county, February 26th, 1836, and is a farmer. Formerly, he practiced as a physician. He was graduated at Princeton College, in the Class of 1858, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia one year, and served on the medical staff, United States Army, nearly four years, the greater part of the time with the renowned Arctic explorer, Dr. I. I. Hayes, late Surgeon United States Volunteers. He was assayer for a gold mining company one year after the war, and has been engaged in farming, in Gloucester county, since 1868.

He served as a member of the House of Assembly in 1886 and 1887.

Last year he served on the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Agriculture, and Sinking Fund.

1884—Pancoast, Rep., 3,367; Henderson, Dem., 2,891; Harris, Pro., 224; Black, Nat., 87.

1887—Roe, Rep., 3,159; Tallman, Dem., 2,698; Ogborn, Pro., 440. Roe's plurality, 561.

Hudson County.

EDWARD F. MCDONALD.
(Dem., Harrison.)

Senator McDonald was born in Ireland, September 21st, 1844, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He is Treasurer of the Town of Harrison, a position he has held for nine years, and to which he has been unanimously elected every year.

He came to this country when he was only six years of age. During his childhood, and for a period of twenty years, he resided in the city of Newark, where he attended the public schools. He has been a resident of Hudson county nearly seventeen years. During the late Rebellion he served in Company I, Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, hav-

ing enlisted before he was seventeen years of age—in September, 1861. He served under McClellan and Hooker, in the Peninsula Campaign and Seven Days' fight. During the latter event he was in command, as a Sergeant, of his company. Afterwards he was stricken down with typhoid fever and was sent north to the hospital, and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia on December 30th, 1862. He returned home, but in such a condition, that the war was long over before his health was fully restored.

The Senator learned the trade of machinist and tool-maker, at which he worked up to December, 1874, when he was elected in the Eighth District of Hudson county to the House of Assembly. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In 1877 he was elected Director-at-Large of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, and was re-elected in 1879, serving four years altogether.

As an orator and a debater the Senator takes high rank, and his services as such are, and have been, in great demand during every political campaign. His nomination as Senator was unsought by him, and it was made without a dissenting voice. He received a majority of 8,340, which was the largest ever given a candidate for Senator in Hudson county, or any other county in New Jersey.

1886—Edwards, Dem., 17,628; Wiggins, Rep., 13,198; Gordy, Pro, 803. Edwards' plurality 4,430.

1889—McDonald, Dem., 24,922; Stuhr, Ind Dem. and Rep., 16,582; Mauer, Jr., Pro., 191. McDonald's plurality 8,340.

Hunterdon County.

Moses K. Everitt.

(Dem., Flemington.)

Senator Everitt was born in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 22d, 1836. He is a live-stock broker, and does business at the West Sixtieth street stock-yards, New York City, being a member of the firm of Everitt & Pidcock. Formerly he was a salesman, a farmer and a merchant. He was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freholders of Hunterdon county, from the borough of Frenchtown, in the spring of 1869, and the same year he was elected Clerk of that county for a term of five years. He was elected a Director of the Flemington National Bank in 1875, and served in that capacity until January, 1886, when he resigned. In 1880 he was elected President of the Hillsborough Mutual Fire In-

surance Co., which office he still holds. He was nominated for State Senator of Hunterdon county in 1885, and was defeated by George H. Large, by a plurality of 165 votes. He was again unanimously nominated for the same office in 1888, and was elected by a plurality of 1,262.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Claims and Pensions, and Commerce and Navigation.

1885—Large, Rep., 3,586; Everitt, Dem., 3,421; Stiger, Pro., 538; Holcombe, Gr'nb'k, 43.

1888—Everitt, Dem., 5,119; Bush, Rep., 3,857; Hunt, Pro., 545. Everitt's plurality 1,262.

Mercer County.

John D. Rue.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Rue was born in West Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., July 26th, 1833. He is a dealer in commercial fertilizers and farm machinery, and formerly was a farmer. He has held the offices of Judge of Election, Chosen Freeholder, and member of the Township Committee for several years. He served as a member of Assembly from the then Third District of Mercer county in 1878 and 1879. After an exciting and hard-fought campaign, he was re-elected Senator in 1889 by a plurality of 105.

Last year he served on the Committees on Finance, Education, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1886—Rue, Rep., 7,260; Scudder, Dem., 6,932; Withington, Pro., 564. Rue's plurality, 328.

1889—Rue, Rep., 8,244; Bamford, Dem., 8,139; Cady, Pro., 386. Rue's plurality, 105.

Middlesex County.

Robert Adrain.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Senator Adrain was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 17th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law of New Jersey.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Riparian Rights, Elections, Commerce and Navigation, and

Reform School for Boys, and as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Municipal Corporations, and State Library.

1885—Chase, Dem., 4,819; MacSherry, Rep., 4,263; Parker, Pro., 323.

1888—Adrain, Dem., 7,124; Tice, Rep., 6,104; Cortelyou, Pro., 258. Adrain's plurality, 1,020.

Monmouth County.

Henry M. Nevius.

(Rep., Red Bank.)

Senator Nevius was born near Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., January 30th, 1841, and is a counselor-at-law. He was educated at the Freehold Institute, then under the proprietorship of Mr. O. K. Willis, in 1859, and also at the High School in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He studied law with E. Smith, Jr., in the latter city, and until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, Lincoln Cavalry, and served until January, 1863, when he was promoted for gallantry to the Second Lieutenancy of Company D, Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He fought with General George A. Custer until the winter of 1864 when he resigned his commission to accept a position in a New Jersey regiment, then forming at Trenton, which turned out a failure. He re-enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-Fifth New York Cavalry. His promotion was rapid and brilliant, and before the year had closed his rank was that of Captain. It was the capture of nearly one hundred of Mosby's men, including Imboden, Mosby's accomplished fellow-commander, that helped earn for Captain Nevius this distinction.

The Senator was, in 1866, appointed Deputy Revenue Collector for Monmouth county, and with this office he combined the insurance business. In 1868 he resumed the study of law in the office of Charles Haight. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the February Term, 1873, and as a counselor three years later. In May, 1875, he formed a copartnership with Hon. John S. Applegate, at Red Bank, which continued for four years, after which he opened an office for himself, and he now has a very extensive practice, especially in criminal cases. For three years he was counsel for the town of Red Bank, and for one year counsel for Long Branch. In 1883 he was made Commander of the Grand Army posts of New Jersey. He found the organization in a weak and divided condition. In one year he healed the factional strife, wiped out a debt of $6,000, and added 2,000 new

members to the society of veterans. He succeeded himself for a second term, and declined further recognition as an officer. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and he is a very effective political orator.

Last year he served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Miscellaneous Business, Federal Relations, and Soldiers' Home.

1884—Chattle, Dem. and Pro., 7,361; Vredenburgh, Rep., 6,980; scattering, 8.

1887—Nevius, Rep., 6,777; Brown, Dem., 6,586; Forman, Pro., 982. Nevius' plurality, 191.

Morris County.

GEORGE T. WERTS.
(Dem., Morristown.)

Senator Werts was born at Hackettstown, N. J., March 24th, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the November Term, 1867. He was Recorder of Morristown from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and at present is Mayor of that town, having been elected in May, 1886, for a term of two years, and re-elected in May, 1888.

He served as President of the Senate during the session of 1889, when he discharged the duties of the office with much ability and impartiality. After an exciting contest he was re-elected Senator in 1889 by a plurality of 192 over Melvin S. Condit, one of the most popular Republicans in Morris county.

1886—Werts, Dem., 4,460; Jenkins, Rep., 4,126; Owen, Pro., 765; Rosevear, Lab., 148. Werts' plurality, 334.

1889—Werts, Dem., 5,046; Condit, Rep., 4,854; Bradbrook, Pro., 439. Werts' plurality, 192.

Ocean County.

GEORGE T. CRANMER.
(Rep., Barnegat.)

Senator Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business, but is not now in active business. He has been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and, since 1875, Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the

Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, now a member of the United States Senate. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of 743. In 1889 he was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He has taken an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for four years has been Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus, and also of the Joint Republican Caucus. Last year he was unanimously nominated by the Republican Caucus for President of the Senate. He was an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888.

Last year he served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Militia, and Commerce and Navigation.

1886—Cranmer, Rep., 1,787; Conover, Dem., 1,044; Emley, Pro., 275. Cranmer's plurality, 743.

1889—Cranmer, Rep., 1,838; Emson, Dem., 1,566; Wood, Pro., 85. Cranmer's plurality, 272.

Passaic County.

John Mallon.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Senator Mallon was born in Ireland, March 28th, 1842, but since April, 1847, has been a resident of the United States, his home being at Paterson all that time. Being thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he engaged in boating on the Morris canal, at which he worked for several years, until, by his diligence and trustworthiness, he attracted the attention of the officers of the canal company and was taken into its employ, where he has been for the past twenty-one years, holding now the very responsible position of Foreman and Collector at Paterson. In 1879 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Paterson from the Eighth ward, and he served ten years altogether in that body, during which period he was one of its most influential members. He is the first Democratic Senator Passaic county has had in fifteen years.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Unfinished Business, and Soldiers Home, and a member of the Committees on Elections, Engrossed Bills, State Prison, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1885—Griggs, Rep., 6,476; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,619; Wells, Pro., 350.

1888—Mallon, Dem., 9,469; Emley, Rep., 9,380; Tallman, Pro., 245. Mallon's plurality, 89.

Salem County.

William Newell.

(Dem., Salem.)

Senator Newell was born at Lower Penns Neck, December 16th, 1829, and is a farmer. He comes from an old and influential family, and has been prominent in the affairs of his township the most of his lifetime. He has been Township Committeeman continuously since 1856, with the exception of one year. He filled other township offices, and is at present a member of the Board of Freeholders and a Justice of the Peace. He represented Salem county in the House of Assembly in 1887.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Agriculture, Claims and Pensions, and Public Grounds and Buildings, and as a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Printing, and Soldiers' Home.

1884—Miller, Rep., 2,977; Elwell, Dem., 2,970; Woolman, Pro., 188.

1887—Newell, Dem., 2,998; Lippincott, Rep., 2,831; Hitchner, Pro., 403. Newell's plurality, 167.

Somerset County.

Lewis A. Thompson.

(Rep., Somerville.)

Senator Thompson was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., July 19th, 1845. He taught school for five years, and then engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business, which he at present follows. He was elected Sheriff of Somerset county in 1880 for a term of three years, and he was President of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville two years (1883 and 1884). He was elected Senator in 1884

over Lane, Dem., by a plurality of 89, and re-elected in 1887 over Bergen, Dem., by an increased plurality of 450.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, Treasurer's Accounts, and Lunatic Asylums.

1884—Thompson, Rep., 3,104; Lane, Dem., 3,015; Chamberlin, Pro., 24.

1887—Thompson, Rep., 2,914; Bergen, Dem., 2,464; Barber, Pro., 284. Thompson's plurality, 450.

Sussex County.

PETER D. SMITH.
(Dem., Waterloo.)

Senator Smith was born in Waterloo, Sussex county, N. J., August 10th, 1845, and is a merchant. He has been a member of the Board of Freeholders of Sussex county for eight years, and the Director of the same body during three years.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Education, and Industrial School for Girls, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Game and Fisheries, Labor and Industries, Lunatic Asylums, Reform School for Boys, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1885—McBride, Dem., 2,283; McDanolds, Rep., 1,054; Wilson, Pro., 196.

1888—Smith, Dem., 3,302; McDanolds, Rep., 2,323; Bailey, Pro., 152. Smith's plurality, 979.

Union County.

JAMES L. MILLER.
(Rep., Westfield.)

Senator Miller was born at Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., October 15th, 1837. He is a member of the firm of Frank Miller & Sons, New York, and resides at Westfield. He has served his township as Chosen Freeholder, and for the past eleven years has been upon the Township Committee.

Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Elections, and State Library.

1884—Livingston, Dem., 5,997; Vail, Rep., 5,789; Good, Pro., 137; Morse, Nat., 299.

1887—Miller, Rep., 5,647; Livingston, Dem., 5,330; Bigelow, Pro., 343. Miller's plurality, 317.

Warren County.

Martin Wyckoff.

(Dem., Asbury.)

Senator Wyckoff was born in Readington township, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 18th, 1834, and is a lawyer by profession. His family is of Hollandish lineage and was among the earliest settlers of New Jersey. He lived on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Grammar School connected with Rutgers College, and in 1852 he entered the Sophomore Class. Two years later he was chosen one of the Junior orators, and he graduated with the Class of 1855, taking the second honor. Among his classmates were the late Senator J. Henry Stone, of Rahway, and Milton A. Fowler, now of the New York bar. After leaving College he went to Virginia, where he taught a classical school for nearly two years. In the spring of 1857 he returned to his native State, and commenced the study of law with the late Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was in the midst of a successful practice when the late war broke out. He and Captains Bonnel and Allan raised a company of volunteers, Mr. Wyckoff himself enlisting as a private. The company was attached to the Third Regiment, and Mr. Wyckoff was elected Sergeant and soon afterward commissioned Lieutenant. At the first battle of Bull Run he was placed in charge of a supply train, with which he succeeded in safely reaching Alexandria after the disastrous termination of that battle. When the term of service of his regiment expired he returned home and removed to Asbury, where, in the spring of 1862, he resumed the practice of his profession. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed Adjutant of the Thirty-First Regiment of Infantry, having obeyed a fresh call for troops, and was subsequently attached to the staff of General Paul, with the rank of Captain. He participated in several battles under Burnside, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, &c., and also rendered valuable service while with a foraging expedition into Virginia, where a large amount of provisions and other material was captured. When his second term of service expired the Captain returned to Asbury and again resumed the practice of his profession. He enjoys one of the most lucrative practices in Warren county. He has acted as counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and for the Bloomsbury National Bank and the First National Bank of Clinton. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on the

Judiciary, Miscellaneous Business, and Lunatic Asylums, and as a member of the Committees on Revision of the Laws, Education, Passed Bills, and Federal Relations.

1884—Moon, Dem., 5,391; Angel, Rep., 2,865; Fuller, Pro., 403; Blackwell, Nat., 107.

1887—Wyckoff, Dem., 3,540; Howey, Rep., 3,316; Cline, Pro., 735. Wyckoff's plurality, 224.

Summary.

SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 10	REPUBLICANS, 11	=	21
HOUSE — DEMOCRATS, 37	REPUBLICANS, 23	=	60
47	34		81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 13.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1890—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Somerset and Gloucester, now represented by Republicans. Camden, Salem and Warren, now represented by Democrats—8.

In 1891—Passaic, Sussex, Hunterdon and Middlesex, now represented by Democrats. Burlington and Cape May, now represented by Republicans—6.

In 1892—Cumberland, Atlantic, Ocean and Mercer, now represented by Republicans. Bergen, Hudson and Morris, now represented by Democrats—7.

The Senators who will be elected in those three years will each have a vote for United States Senator to succeed Rufus Blodgett, whose term will expire on March 4th, 1893.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

SHEPHERD S. HUDSON.
(Rep., Mays Landing.)

There is but one Assembly district in the entire county. Population, 22,356.

Captain Hudson was born in Delaware, June 30th, 1826, and is a mariner He has been a resident of New Jersey since 1832. His father, Elisha E. Hudson, now deceased, was a sea captain, and traded from Mays Landing to New York, carrying wood, coal and lumber. In 1837, when the son was but eleven years old, he was taken on board his father's vessel and assigned the duty to cook for the crew. From that time to the present he has led a mariner's life. In 1840, politics ran high in New Jersey, and the father being a strong Whig, took a very decided stand for William Henry Harrison (Old Tippecanoe), and at a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of that party held at Mays Landing, the son was one of eight small boys who marched in front of a log cabin, each lad bearing aloft a United States flag, and singing a familiar campaign song. In 1844, when but eighteen years of age, he was made Captain and took charge of the sloop "Hornet," and engaged in the same trade as his father. He was so eminently successful in this his first venture as a sea captain, that in 1847 he was placed in command of a much larger vessel, the schooner "Helen Justice." He sailed this vessel for a year or so, then bought an interest in the schooner "Dove," which he sailed for a number of years and afterwards was placed in command of the "R. G. Porter," a coaster. In 1860, while in command of the "Porter," the United States steamer "Walker" was run into broadside off Atlantic City by the canal boat "Fannie," of Philadelphia, and a heavy gale blowing at the time, the "Walker" began rapidly to sink. Captain Hudson being near the scene of the disaster, hastened to the rescue, and succeeded in saving fifty-one of the disabled crew, out of a total of seventy-one, and carried them safely to port. A year later he assumed command of a still larger vessel. During the rebellion he was in command of a United States transport, part of the time in and about Yorktown and Har-

rison's Landing, at other times at Fort Fisher and other places, carrying troops and ordnance between those points. After the war was over he re-engaged in the coastwise trade. In 1869 he built the schooner "S. S. Hudson," a still larger coaster, and sailed her until 1876, when he built the barkentine "Jennie Sweeney," of which he is the present commander, being often engaged in the foreign trade, and having sailed to almost all ports in the world. During all this long and varied life he has never lost a vessel. He has always been deeply interested in politics, first as an "Old Line Whig," then when that party was merged into the Republican party, he embraced its principles, and has ever continued one of the firmest advocates of its interests. In 1888 he was elected a Commissioner of Pilotage.

Last year he served on the Committee on Fisheries.

1889—Hudson, Rep., 2,744; Beckwith, Dem., 2,289; Beake, Pro., 254. Hudson's plurality, 455.

Bergen County.

First District.

Abram De Ronde.

(Dem., Englewood.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington, Washington, Orville, and Hohokus. Population, 21,635.

Mr. De Ronde was born at Teaneck, Bergen county, N. J., on August 21st, 1857, and belongs to the firm of Abram De Ronde & Co., who are importers and manufacturers of chemicals, dye stuffs, &c., at 12 Cedar street, New York, their factories being at Parkersburg, W. Va., and Little Ferry, N. J. He left school, the Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, at the age of seventeen, and found employment as an office boy in the business house which he now conducts himself.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance, and a member of the Committees on Education, Stationery, and State Library.

1889—De Ronde, Dem., 2,077; Dutton, Rep., 1,589; Tibbetts, Pro., 52. De Ronde's plurality, 488.

Second District.

GEORGE ZIMMERMANN.
(Dem., Carlstadt)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Franklin, Ridgewood, Saddle River, Midland, New Barbadoes, Lodi and Union. Population, 18,245.

Mr. Zimmermann was born in New York City, January 27th, 1857, and is in the real estate and insurance business. When he was only nine months old his parents moved from New York to Carlstadt, where he has resided ever since. He was Clerk of Lodi township from 1879 to 1881, inclusive, and has been Township Collector since 1884.

1889—Zimmermann, Dem., 2,119; Hanfield, Rep., 1,772; Sutton, Pro., 80. Zimmermann's plurality, 347.

Burlington County.

First District.

ROBERT CECIL HUTCHINSON.
(Rep., Bordentown.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton, Springfield and Woodland. Population, 17,048.

Mr. Hutchinson was born at Yardville, Mercer county, N. J., December 14th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He is the youngest son of the late Hon. R. C. Hutchinson, who was Senator from Mercer county in 1857–59. He was educated at the Lawrenceville High School and Harvard College. He entered the Harvard Law School and afterwards continued his studies in the law office of the late Alden C. Scovel, of Camden. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, and in the year following formed a copartnership with S. W. Beldon, which still continues, the firm having offices in Camden and Bordentown. Upon the death of his father in 1882, Mr. Hutchinson moved to Bordentown, where he has since resided. He is the President of the "J. V. Carter Co. Boiler Works," of Bordentown, and is an active member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Hutchinson served as Assemblyman in 1887 and 1888, having been twice elected in a district which then was considered Democratic by about 400. In 1889 it was made still

stronger Democratic, so as to contain a majority of about 600, and Mr. Hutchinson was again elected—this time by a plurality of 351—the largest ever given in the district.

In 1888 he was Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws and a member of the Committee on Banks and Insurance.

1889—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,092; Davis, Dem., 1,741; Woodruff, Pro., 88. Hutchinson's plurality, 351.

Second District.

MITCHELL B. PERKINS.
(Dem., Beverly.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of Burlington, Beverly City and the townships of Beverly, Cinnaminson, Delran, Florence and Willingborough. Population, 17,925.

Mr. Perkins was born in Beverly township, August 7th, 1854, and is a farmer. He received a business education at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, studied and followed photography from 1874 to 1876, and then returned home and took up the business of farmer, which he has followed ever since. He has been Collector of Beverly township during the past six years, was Trustee and Clerk of School District No. 17 from 1883 to 1886, and he is now a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Beverly. He has always been active in church-work. He ran for Assembly in 1888, when the district was Republican by 259 majority, and was defeated by only 28, having run ahead of his ticket by 231 votes. His district is considered Republican by over 100 majority, yet he carried it by 70, with the candidacy of General Grubb for Governor to fight at home. He ran 94 ahead of his ticket in his own township.

1889—Perkins, Dem., 2,326; Hansell, Rep., 2,256; Ridgway, Pro., 137. Perkins' plurality, 70.

Third District.

LEWIS L. SHARP.
(Rep., Medford.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Chester, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Medford, Mount Laurel, Northampton, Randolph,

Shamong, Southampton, Washington and Westhampton. Population, 22,585.

Dr. Sharp was born near Medford, November 11th, 1841, and is a physician by profession. He was raised on the farm of his father until he was seventeen years of age, when he began his medical studies. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1864, and immediately settled in his native town, where he has practiced his profession ever since. He never held public office before, nor has he been a candidate before the people for any position.

1889—Sharp, Rep., 2,963; Haines, Dem., 1,870; Oatman, Jr., Pro, 251. Sharp's plurality, 1,093.

Camden County.

First District.

FRANKLIN C. WOOLMAN.
(Rep., Camden.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth and Ninth wards of the city of Camden, the First and Second precincts of Stockton township, the Second precinct of Centre township, the borough of Merchantville, and the townships of Delaware and Haddon. Population about 45,000.

Mr. Woolman was born in Burlington, October 11th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He is descended from an old New Jersey family which settled in Burlington in 1682. His father was, for forty-two years, the Surveyor-General of West Jersey, and one of the Council of the West Jersey Proprietors. His father succeeded Burr Woolman, who was Surveyor-General for thirty-eight years, so that that office was in the Woolman family for eighty years. The Assemblyman's mother was a sister of Judge Robert T. Conrad, who was the first Mayor of Philadelphia under the consolidation. Mr. Woolman was educated in the preparatory schools of Philadelphia, and at one time was a student in the College of New Jersey. He is a member of the National Guard of New Jersey, and was rapidly promoted from private to the rank of Major. He is now Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade. He was formerly Clerk of the Board of Proprietors and is the second largest holder of Proprietary Rights in West Jersey. He is a stockholder and Director of several large corporations.

1889—Woolman, Rep., 5,760; Gardner, Dem., 3,155; Lippincott, Pro., 263. Woolman's plurality, 2,605.

Second District.

JOHN HARRIS.
(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of Camden, and the Third and Fourth precincts of Stockton township. Population, about 24,000.

Mr. Harris was born in New Hanover township, Burlington county, N. J., May 19th, 1860, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He formed a copartnership with Henry S. Scovel, under the firm name of Scovel & Harris, in September, 1885, which still continues. He is of Quaker parentage. At the age of fifteen years he went to Camden, and two years later entered the law office of Jenkins & Jenkins as a student. In June, 1881, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. He has acted as assistant to Prosecutors of the Pleas Richard S. Jenkins and Wilson H. Jenkins, of Camden county. He was elected Clerk and Solicitor of the Camden Board of Freeholders, in May, 1886, and re-elected in May, 1887, and in May, 1888, for a term of two years. This is his third term in the House of Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, and State Library.

1889—Harris, Rep., 2,491; Hubbs, Dem., 2,203; Sharpley, Pro., 97. Harris' plurality, 288.

Third District.

ABRAHAM W. NASH.
(Dem., Turnersville, Gloucester County.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the First precinct of Centre township, Gloucester City, Gloucester township, and the townships of Waterford and Winslow. Population about 20,000.

Mr. Nash was born in an old-fashioned log house in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pa., near the Delaware river, on January 6th, 1824. He was a merchant until 1883, when he retired from business. He was raised on a farm. In early life he entered the store of I P. Smith & Co., Doylestown, Pa., to learn the mercantile business. Subsequently he began the study of law, but his soul was too full of poetry and romance to pursue it. The works of Spenser, Milton, Shakes-

peare, Byron, Keats and Shelley, Burns and Tom Moore, had more charms for him than the dry commentaries of law, and they are still the dear companions of his leisure hours, and keep his heart young and happy as it was in youthful years. He removed to Lambertville, N. J., when only twenty years of age, and commenced business under the firm name of Barber & Nash. He sold out in 1846 and went to Philadelphia to engage in the wholesale dry goods business as salesman in the house of Charles M Schatt & Co., and he afterwards followed the same vocation with James, Kent, Santee & Co., until they closed business. He lived in Camden during that period. He never held office before, except for one term as a member of the City Council of Camden. He had no aspirations for office, but still, at the same time, he always took an active part in important political contests. He began life a poor boy, but never knew "such word as fail." His Democracy was an inheritance, and, after years of experience, he holds it next in truth to our holy religion.

1889—Nash, Dem., 1,661; Kirkbride, Rep., 1,389; Hurlock, Pro., 44. Nash's plurality, 272.

Cape May County.

Eugene Conrad Cole.

(Rep., Seaville.)

The district embraces the entire county. Population, 10,744.

Mr. Cole was born at Seaville, New Jersey, June 23d, 1851, and is a teacher by profession. He was educated in the public schools, and studied military tactics for a time at West Point in 1869. Since 1871 he has been closely connected with the educational interests of Cape May county, as teacher, Trustee and County Examiner. He studied law with Leaming & Black, of Camden, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1886, practicing thereafter for two years with his instructors, when he resumed teaching. He served as Coroner from 1881 to 1884, and holds commissions as a Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, and Justice of the Peace. He was Chairman of the Republican Conventions of 1886 and 1887, was chosen in 1888, but declined, and was nominated on first ballot for Assembly, to succeed his classmate and close personal friend, Dr. Leaming, who was nominated for the Senate. His Democratic competitor, Mayor Ludlam, of Sea Isle City, was also one of his closest intimates,

and the sharp contest which followed was of the most friendly nature. In 1889 he was re-elected.

Last year he served on the Committees on Education, and Federal Relations.

1889—Cole, Rep., 1,271; Oliver, Dem., 1,073; Cresse, Pro., 126. Cole's plurality, 198.

Cumberland County.

First District.

JOHN N. GLASPELL.
(Rep., Greenwich.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the city of Bridgeton, and the townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, Greenwich and Lawrence. Population, 21,943.

Mr. Glaspell was born in Greenwich township, Cumberland county, in 1850, and is a school teacher, a vocation he has followed during the past eighteen years. He never before held office, except while serving as Assessor of his native township.

1889—Glaspell, Rep., 2,616; Richman, Dem., 2,013; Newcomb, Pro., 325. Glaspell's plurality, 603.

Second District.

REUBEN CHEESMAN.
(Rep., Millville.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the city of Millville, and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield. Population, 20,039.

Mr. Cheesman was born in that portion of Cumberland county which is now Vineland, on December 6th, 1842, and is a glassblower. He was elected a member of the City Council of Millville in 1884 and served three years, and was President of that body during the last year of his service. This is Mr. Cheesman's second term.

Last year he served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1889—Cheesman, Rep., 2,218; Vanlear, Dem., 2,003; Bingham, Pro., 297. Cheesman's plurality, 215.

Essex County.

First District.

GEORGE RABENSTEIN.
(Dem., Newark.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the Twelfth ward of Newark, with the exception of the First precinct. Population, about 14,000.

Mr. Rabenstein was born in Newark, May 9th, 1851, and is a saloon-keeper. He never held office of any kind before.

1889—Rabenstein, Dem., 1,553; Heinkel, Rep., 974; Walker, Pro., 10. Rabenstein's plurality, 579.

Second District.

REUBEN TRIER.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Tenth wards and the First precinct of the Twelfth ward of Newark. Population, about 23,000.

Mr. Trier was born in Newark, N. J., July 21st, 1846, and is the proprietor of a large tannery in that city. This is his second term as Assemblyman.

Last year he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations, and Sinking Fund.

1889—Trier, Dem., 2,396; Christie, Rep., 2,024; Ryno, Pro., 27. Trier's plurality, 372.

Third District.

THOMAS H. POLLOCK.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Third Ninth and Fourteenth wards and the Eighth precinct of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Pollock was born in New York City, March 4th, 1845, and is a manufacturer of brushes for jewelers and silversmiths. When a small boy he moved with his widowed mother to Newark, attended the public school in the Seventh

ward, and subsequently learned the brush-making business. In 1864, when only eighteen years old, he enlisted in Parson's Battery, First New Jersey Artillery, and participated in General Grant's campaign up to and including the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox. He is prominent in G. A. R. circles, is a member of James A. Garfield Post and its Junior Vice Commander, and Vice President of General Phil Kearny's Old Brigade Association.

1889—Pollock, Rep., 2,913; Mendels, Jr., Dem., 1,214; Hoagland, Pro., 53. Pollock's plurality, 1,699.

Fourth District.

THOMAS SMITH.
(Dem., Box 318, Newark.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the Second and Fourth wards of the city of Newark. Population, about 16,000.

Mr. Smith was born in London, England, January 18th, 1835, and is a merchant. He came to the United States when only eleven years of age and he has lived in Newark thirty-three years. His father was a jeweler and refiner, and made the first rolled gold plating in this country, at Pope, North & Co.'s, 12 Dutch street, New York. Mr. Smith was a Freeholder from the Fourth ward of the city of Newark for ten years, and he was a Commissioner of the Essex Public Road Board for five years.

1889—Smith, Dem., 2,100; Gifford, Rep., 1,451; Kiertead, Pro., 24. Smith's plurality, 649.

Fifth District.

LEONARD KALISCH.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of the First and Fifteenth wards, and the First and Second precincts of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 22,000.

Mr. Kalisch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 12th, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of the late Dr. Isidor Kalisch. He was educated in New York City, and received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia College Law

School in 1877, and was admitted to the bar in New York the same year, also the New Jersey bar. He has practiced in Newark ever since. He never held any political office before he was elected to the Assembly, but always took an interest in the success of the Democratic party. This is his second term.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Bill Revision, Elections, Revision of the Laws, State Library, and Federal Relations.

1889—Kalisch, Dem., 2,534; Parker, Rep., 1,952; Ellis, Pro., 33. Kalisch's plurality, 582.

Sixth District.

RICHARD A. PRICE.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of the Eighth and Eleventh wards of the city of Newark. Population, about 25,000.

Mr. Price was born at New Springville, Staten Island, N. Y., on September 30th, 1843, and is in the butcher business in Newark. He was elected Alderman of that city from the Eighth ward in 1885 by a majority of 445, and was re-elected in 1887 by a majority of 579. When eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company E, Fourth New York Artillery, on January 11th, 1862, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y. On January 14th, 1862, he was made Corporal; June 1st, Sergeant; September 14th, First Sergeant; December 30th, 1864, Second Lieutenant; May 31st, 1865, First Lieutenant, and placed in command of the company in which he enlisted. He served in the Second and Fifth Army Corps, and was attached to the Second Army Corps, under General Hancock. When General Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, Mr. Price participated in the following battles: The Wilderness, Potomac River, Pine Bluff, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Laurel Hill, Petersburg Mine Explosion, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run, Baldwin Swamp, Sawyer's Creek, South Side and Amelia Court House, also in the skirmishes connected with the above battles. At the battle of Reams' Station he was taken prisoner with some 1,900 others, and confined in the following prisons: Libby, Castle Thunder, Tobacco Warehouse and Belle Isle. On November 1st, 1864, he was paroled and again placed in command of the company in which he enlisted. On the sur-

render of Lee he returned to Washington with the Second Army Corps and was placed in command of Fort Barnard, Va. On September 26th, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the army by Special Order No. 220 from the War Department. He came to Newark and engaged in the butcher business, in which he still continues. He never held any other political position until he was elected Alderman. He has always taken an active part in politics. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic nineteen years, and is Past Commander of Phil Kearny Post, No. 1, of Newark; also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fraternal Legion and three or four other societies. This is his second term.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Engrossed Bills, and Soldiers' Home.

1889—Price, Rep., 2,945; Mead, Dem., 2,118; Holmes, Pro., 236. Price's plurality, 827.

Seventh District.

CHARLES TREFZ.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh Assembly District is composed of the Sixth ward and the Third precinct of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 24,000.

Mr. Trefz is the youngest member of the present Legislature. He was born in the city of New York on June 18th, 1867. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to the city of Newark, where his father established a lager beer brewery, which was the beginning of the large business now managed by Mr. Trefz. After attending school at Newark, he was, in the year 1878, sent to the Military Academy, at College Point, N. Y., where he spent two years. After graduating at the Military Academy, Mr. Trefz attended the Heights Academy, at Short Hills, in this State, then under the management of Rev. Dr. Joel D. Rosi, where he received a thorough classical education. Upon leaving this last institution, Mr. Trefz entered the New Jersey Business College, in Newark, to fit himself for practical business pursuits. At all the educational institutions which he attended it was acknowledged that he exhibited rare executive ability. He is now the manager of the C. Trefz Brewing Company, which is numbered among the largest lager beer breweries in this country.

Mr. Trefz is a prominent and active member of the Jeffer-

sonian Club. He is deservedly popular wherever he is known. He is Democratic socially as well as politically.

1889—Trefz, Dem., 2,512; Aber, Rep., 1,952; Bailey, Pro., 42. Trefz's plurality, 560.

Eighth District.

JOHN J. BERTRAM.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of the whole of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark with the exception of the Eighth precinct. Population, about 23,000.

Mr. Bertram was born in Newark, March 20th, 1857, and is a bookkeeper. He is at present Treasurer and Secretary of the Newark Opera House. He was elected a member of the Newark Board of Education in 1888 for a term of two years.

1889—Bertram, Dem., 2,216; Ulrich, Rep., 1,848; Vogtlen, Pro., 9. Bertram's plurality, 368.

Ninth District.

EDWARD HAVEMEYER SNYDER.
(Dem., Orange.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the city of Orange, and the townships of South Orange, West Orange and Clinton. Population, about 28,000.

Colonel Snyder was born in Orange, N. J., September 13th, 1858, and is engaged in the business of house furnishing. He is a graduate of Columbia College, N. Y. He was Captain of the College Boat Club, and at another time of the Manhattan Boat Club. He was President of the George B. McClellan Club, of Orange, during the first Cleveland campaign, and was also Brigadier-General of the uniformed Democratic clubs of Essex county. He served for two years as Judge Advocate of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment, National Guard. In 1886, '87 and '88 he was a member of the Common Council of Orange. At present he is Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Third Battalion, National Guard of New Jersey.

1889—Snyder, Dem., 2,966; Riker, Rep., 2,361; Waterman, Pro., 90. Snyder's plurality, 605.

Tenth District.

EDWARD WOOLSEY JACKSON.
(Rep , Belleville.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the townships of East Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Franklin, Montclair, Caldwell, Livingston and Millburn. Population, about 37,000.

Mr. Jackson was born at Belleville, N. J., October 13th, 1861. He was educated at Geneva, Switzerland, and Heidelberg, Germany, and was in Europe from 1874 to 1883.

1889—Jackson, Rep., 4,232; Michel, Dem., 2,513; Conners, Pro., 229. Jackson's plurality, 1,719.

Gloucester County.

JAMES WEST.
(Rep., Bridgeport.)

There is but one Assembly District in the entire county. Population, 27,603.

Mr. West was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 4th, 1851, and is a shipper of produce, having formerly followed the vocation of a farmer. He left Philadelphia when seven years old and settled in New Jersey, where he followed farming until 1886, when he engaged in his present business. This is his third term as a member of the House of Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, and Printing.

1889—West, Rep., 3,336; Long, Dem., 2,935; Downer, Pro., 251. West's plurality, 401.

Hudson County.

First District.

MICHAEL MULLONE.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The First Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Mullone was born in Jersey City, August 3d, 1846. He was formerly a newspaper proprietor and editor, but is not in active business at present. He first attended the public and parochial schools, and subsequently St. Francis Xavier's College, N. Y. In August, 1862, while attending the college, he responded to his country's call for defenders, and enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-First New Jersey Volunteers. The regiment took part in a number of engagements, including Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th and 14th, 1862; Fredericksburg and Marye's Heights, Va., May 2d and 3d, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3d and 4th, 1863, and Franklin's Crossing, Va., June 5th, 1863. He was mustered out of the service June 19th, 1863. Mr. Mullone is a member and Past Commander of Henry Wilson Post, No. 13, G. A. R. After returning from the war he became associated in the wagon manufacturing business with his father, and in April, 1866, he went to Havana and Mexico on a combined business and pleasure trip. He sailed from New York April 10th on the ill-fated steamer "Vera Cruz," which was wrecked in a gale two days later and driven ashore on Body Island. It seemed for a time as if all hands would be lost, but, fortunately, the gale subsided, and the passengers and crew were safely landed by means of a life-line. The steamer was a total wreck. Although his first sea voyage, Mr. Mullone, nothing daunted by the mishap, sailed the following month on the steamer "Andrew Johnson," and reached his destination safely. He spent three months in the West Indies and Mexico. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Board of Education by the Board of Aldermen and served until consolidation. He secured an increase of the teachers' salaries, the first they had received in many years, and also initiated the movement which established the present High School. His father, shortly before his death, requested him to give up the wagon manufacturing business and devote himself to some other calling. Mr. Mullone had a fancy for journalism, and he was proprietor of the Jersey City *Argus* from April, 1875, to September, 1886, when he disposed of it to the Argus Printing Company. He is not engaged in any active business at present, his time being sufficiently occupied in looking after his large property interests in Jersey City. He has never lived outside of the First District.

1889—Mullone, Dem., 2,440; Blakely, Rep., 651; Miller, Pro., 19. Mullone's plurality, 1,789.

Second District.

HENRY BYRNE.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 30,000.

Mr. Byrne was born in Ireland about thirty-five years ago, is a contractor, and is also engaged in the produce and liquor business. He has been in the produce business about sixteen years, and in the liquor business about eight years. He has been a contractor for one year.

1889—Byrne, Dem., 3,369; Abernethy, Rep., 1,545; Bolan, Pro., 17. Byrne's plurality, 1,824.

Third District.

JAMES MURPHY.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 24,000.

Mr. Murphy was born in Ireland, April 7th, 1860, and is a liquor merchant. He came to Jersey City when about three years of age, where he has resided ever since.

1889—Murphy, Dem., 1,866; Midlige, Rep., 1,282; Watt, Rep., 476; Noelke, Ind. Dem., 615; Merchutt, Pro., 11. Murphy's plurality, 584.

Fourth District.

WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 28,000.

Colonel Heppenheimer was born in New York City, March 27th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession, practicing in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar in both States. He was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, and graduated from the Columbia College and Harvard Law Schools. In May, 1887, Governor Green appointed him an Aid-de-Camp on his personal military staff, with the rank of Colonel. This is his fourth term as a member of the House of Assembly.

Last year he won distinction while acting as the leader of the majority on the floor of the House. He was Chairman of

the Committees on the Judiciary, Militia, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1889—Heppenheimer, Dem., 2,221; Peck, Rep., 1,012; Kern, Ind. Dem., 1,157; Tirchok, Pro., 14. Heppenheimer's plurality over Peck, 1,209; over Kern, 1,064; majority over all, 38.

Fifth District.

J. HERBERT POTTS.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 23,000.

Mr. Potts was born in Trenton, N. J., July 3d, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He studied law with United States Judge Edward T. Green, and was admitted to practice February 5th, 1874. He was a member of the Class of 1872 of Princeton College. He was a member of the Assembly in 1880 and 1881, representing the Sixth Assembly District of Hudson county, and has been an officer of the House since 1872, with the exception of a few sessions.

In the session of 1880 Mr. Potts was Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and in the session of 1881 was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

1889—Potts, Rep., 2,156; Aymar, Dem., 1,877; Banks, Pro., 4. Potts' plurality, 279.

Sixth District.

JAMES S. ERWIN.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the city of Bayonne. Population, about 30,000.

Mr. Erwin was born in Jersey City, N. J., where he has always resided, on September 5th, 1857. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and subsequently at Cooper Institute, N. Y., and under private tutors. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1881, as an attorney, and in 1884 as counselor-at-law. Mr. Erwin was the regular Republican nominee for Assembly and was elected by 275 majority over Alexander Donnell, regular Democratic nominee, and by 2,146 majority over John Smith, Independent.

1889—Erwin, Rep., 2,564; Donnell, Dem., 2,289; Smith, Ind., 418; Wilson, Pro., 40. Erwin's plurality, 275.

Seventh District.

JOHN F. KELLY.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the Fourth ward of Hoboken. Population, about 28,000.

Mr. Kelly is a native of Jersey City and about forty years of age. He is engaged in the butcher business and is also interested in the publication of two periodicals. In 1881 he was elected an Alderman of Jersey City, and was re-elected in 1883. In 1884 he was appointed City Comptroller and in the following year a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. On January 10th, 1887, he was commissioned as Postmaster of Jersey City, an office he held for two years.

1889—Kelly, Dem., 2,532; Gallagher, Rep.-Dem., 1,185; Campbell, Pro., 9. Kelly's plurality, 1,347.

Eighth District.

ANDREW J. BOYLE.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the towns of Harrison and Kearny. Population, about 22,000.

Mr. Boyle was born in New York City, August 28th, 1862, and is in the paper-stock business. He was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county in the spring of 1887, and was re-elected the year following. He served on prominent committees, and was Chairman of the Committee on County Institutions in 1888 and 1889.

1889—Boyle, Dem., 2,372; Kerr, Rep., 1,490; Carter, Pro., 14. Boyle's plurality, 882.

Ninth District.

LAWRENCE FAGAN.
(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the First, Second and Third wards of the city of Hoboken. Population, about 25,000.

Mr. Fagan was born in Ireland, January 1st, 1851, and is

proprietor of an architectural iron works. He was a Tax Commissioner from 1886 to 1888. This is his second term in the House of Assembly.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Municipal Corporations, Unfinished Business, State Library, and Soldiers' Home.

1889—Fagan, Dem., 2,597; Hudlick, Rep., 1,471; Boldover, Pro., 38. Fagan's plurality, 1,126.

Tenth District.

THOMAS B. USHER.
(Dem., West Hoboken.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the townships of Weehawken, North Bergen and Union, and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union. Population, about 27,000.

Mr. Usher was born in West Hoboken, N. J., March 30th, 1861, and is a mechanic. He is of Scotch and English parentage. He was educated in the public schools and at Cooper Union, New York City. He learned the trade of a brush-maker. He never held any public office until his election to the House of Assembly. He was nominated by the workingmen of the Tenth District for the Assembly in 1887 and was defeated by 79 votes. He represented the brush trade at the Knights of Labor Convention in Richmond, Va.

1889—Usher, Dem., 2,558; Frech, Rep., 1,731; Humphrey, Pro., 14. Usher's plurality, 827.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN.
(Dem., Frenchtown.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood and Raritan, the borough of Frenchtown and the city of Lambertville. Population, 16,195.

Mr. Martin was born near Little York, N. J., June 17th, 1846, and has been a general merchant since 1875, formerly being a salesman. He has been a resident of Frenchtown for

twenty years. In 1873 he was elected Tax Collector for the borough of Frenchtown by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1874 by an increased majority. He was elected a member of the Common Council four years in succession, beginning in 1877; was elected Mayor of the borough in 1881 by a majority of 47, and re-elected the following year by 66. In 1875 he was elected a Director of the Union National Bank, and re-elected every year since. On November 17th, 1887, he was elected President of the same bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hugh E. Warford. In January, 1887, he was elected a Director of the Alexandria Bridge Company, and in 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of Frenchtown.

Mr. Martin has always and ever been a staunch Democrat, having used his best efforts for the advancement of his party's interests at any and all times, and he has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He is proud of his "home" majority for the Assembly every year he ran, and considers it very flattering indeed, the borough being usually conceded to the Republicans. This is his third term as an Assemblyman. His plurality in 1887 was 710; in 1888, 800, and in 1889, 811.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Passed Bills, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1889—Martin, Dem., 2,256; Webster, Rep., 1,445; Pittenger, Pro., 214. Martin's plurality, 811.

Second District.

Lawrence H. Trimmer.

(Dem., Middle Valley.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough. Population, 21,225.

Mr. Trimmer was born in Lower Valley, Hunterdon county, N. J., November 21st, 1847, and is a farmer, miller and milk dealer. This is his third term as a member of the House of Assembly.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1889—Trimmer, Dem., 2,512; Nunn, Rep., 1,600; Beavers, Pro., 370. Trimmer's plurality, 912.

Mercer County.

First District.

JACOB R. WYCKOFF.
(Rep., Dutch Neck.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Hopewell, Princeton, Lawrence, West Windsor, East Windsor, Washington and Hamilton, the First and Tenth wards and the First precinct of the Ninth ward of the city of Trenton. Population, about 31,000.

Mr. Wyckoff was born in Dutch Neck, Mercer county, N. J., September 3d, 1855, and is a farmer. He attended Peddie Institute for four years and was graduated from Princeton College in 1877. In the year following he was graduated from the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Business College. He has held several township offices.

1889—Wyckoff, Rep., 3,794; Steen, Dem., 2,680; Hammell, Pro., 295. Wyckoff's plurality, 1,114.

Second District.

HOWELL C. STULL.
(Dem., Trenton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth wards of Trenton and the township of Ewing. Population, about 22,000.

Mr. Stull is of German descent and was born at Lambertville, N. J., February 27th, 1842, and is a member of the firm of F. S. Katzenbach & Co., hardware merchants of Trenton. He moved to Trenton in 1852. When he was sixteen years of age he entered as an apprentice with Upton & Miller, tinsmiths, who then conducted business in the store now occupied by the firm to which Mr. Stull belongs. The copartnership between Mr. Stull and Mr. Katzenbach was formed in the year 1869, when they began business at their present location and which has continued uninterruptedly ever since. Mr. Stull joined Company A, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, in 1861, as a private. He was promoted step by step until he reached the rank of First Lieutenant, which he held for five years and until he resigned from the company in 1881, after a continuous service of twenty years. He served as Chosen Freeholder from the Second ward of Trenton from 1884 to 1886, and during the latter year he was

Director of the Board. Last year he defeated for the Assembly, Colonel Thomas S. Chambers, one of the most popular young Republicans of Trenton.

1889—Stull, Dem., 2,743; Chambers, Rep., 2,574; Hudson, Pro., 60. Stull's plurality, 169.

Third District.

JOHN SCHROTH.
(Dem., Trenton.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, and the Second and Third precincts of the Ninth ward of the city of Trenton. Population, about 25,000.

Mr. Schroth was born in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., June 9th, 1845, and is in the bottling business. He has resided in Trenton for nearly twenty-six years, and is a self-educated and self-made man. He was elected to the Common Council of Trenton in April, 1888, by a good majority, from the Fourth ward, and he defeated Dr. Leavitt, one of the most popular men in Mercer county, for the Assembly, by a plurality of 51, in 1888, after a hard-fought battle. Dr. Leavitt's plurality in 1887 was 545.

Last year Mr. Schroth served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, Stationery, State Prison, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1889—Schroth, Dem., 2,521; Mackenzie, Rep., 1,953; Salter, Pro., 42. Schroth's plurality, 568.

Middlesex County.

First District.

LUTHER HAMILTON TAPPEN.
(Dem., Metuchen.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Raritan, Piscataway, and Woodbridge and the city of Perth Amboy. Population, about 18,500.

Mr. Tappen was born in Bonhamtown, Raritan township, February 5th, 1841, is an auctioneer and a dealer in fire-brick and building materials. He was formerly a farmer. He served as Surveyor of Highways from 1876 to 1879; Town Committeeman in the latter year; Chosen Freeholder from March, 1880,

to 1884; Clerk of the Board of Freeholders from May, 1885, to 1889, and was Director of the Board from May, 1883, to May, 1885. At present he is Clerk of the Board. He was chosen Town Committeeman of Raritan in March, 1887, for three years, and made Treasurer of the township in March, 1889. He has also held other township offices. Bonhamtown, where Mr. Tappen lives, was named after Nicholas Bonham, who owned the land by allotment, in the year 1682.

1889—Tappen, Dem., 1,786; Eggert, Rep., 1,626; Bronson, Pro., 116. Tappen's plurality, 160.

Second District.

WILLIAM C. JAQUES.
(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the city of New Brunswick. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Jaques was born in New Brunswick, N. J., March 20th, 1857, and is a hotel-keeper. He served as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for two years, from April, 1886, to April, 1888, and was elected an Alderman of New Brunswick for a term of two years in April, 1888.

1889—Jaques, Dem., 2,361; Janeway, Rep., 1,962. Jaques' majority, 399.

Third District.

CHARLES HENRY MANAHAN.
(Dem., South River.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, East Brunswick, Cranbury, Monroe, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy. Population, about 21,000.

Mr. Manahan was born in South River, N. J., December 22d, 1851, and is a timber merchant. He was formerly in the livery business. He was elected a member of the Township Committee of East Brunswick for one year in 1883, and was re-elected for three years in 1884. During three years he was Chairman and Treasurer of the committee. He was elected a Chosen Freeholder from the same township for two years in 1888, an office he at present holds. He was a member of the United States Grand Jury in 1888.

1889—Manahan, Dem., 2,138; Kane, Ind. Dem and Rep., 2,022; Sperling, Pro., 66. Manahan's plurality, 116.

Monmouth County.

First District.

AARON E. JOHNSTON.
(Dem., Freehold.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Howell, Freehold, Manalapan, Millstone and Upper Freehold. Population, about 15,500.

Mr. Johnston was born at New Bargain, Monmouth county, N. J., April 18th, 1857, and is a counselor-at-law. He was formerly a farmer and a school teacher. He worked regularly on a farm until he was sixteen, and afterwards during the summer until he was twenty-one, studying and teaching school during the winter, by which he earned the means to secure a collegiate education. He was prepared for college at Pennington Seminary, graduating at that institution in the Class of '75. He entered Princeton in the Class of '79, where he remained three years, but was prevented, by an attack of typhoid fever, from graduating with his class. In June, 1879, he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Judge Chilion Robbins, and was licensed as an attorney at the February term of the Supreme Court, in 1884. He opened an office and commenced practice the same year, at Freehold. He was admitted to the bar as a counselor at the November term of 1887. In the spring of 1885 he was elected Town Clerk of Howell, which office he still fills. He is also the legal adviser of that township, and of the township of South Amboy.

1889—Johnston, Dem., 2,184; Conover, Rep., 1,084; Fielder, Pro., 154. Johnston's plurality, 1,100.

Second District.

WILLIAM DENISE CAMPBELL.
(Dem., Long Branch.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Atlantic, Matawan, Marlboro, Neptune, Ocean, Wall and Eatontown. Population, about 29,000.

Mr. Campbell was born at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., October 17th, 1859, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of Peter B. Campbell, a well-known farmer of Shrews-

bury. His grandfather was James Schureman, one of the early United States Senators from New Jersey, and his grandmother was a sister of Gen. Garret D. Wall, also a member of the United States Senate. He traces revolutionary ancestors on both sides of his genealogical tree. He received his primary education in the public and private schools at his home, and finished at a grammar school in New York and under a private tutor at home; studied law in the office of Applegate & Nevius and R. Allen, Jr., at Red Bank; was licensed as an attorney June 8th, 1881, and commenced practice at Long Branch on the twenty-fifth of the same month. In the following September he was appointed solicitor of the Board of Commissioners of Long Branch and re-appointed the next year, but resigned the position. In 1885 he was appointed counsel for the township of Ocean, which position he still holds. In 1887 he was appointed Police Magistrate and served in that capacity one year. He has been President of the Long Branch Democratic Club for the past eight years, and was a member of the Democratic Township Executive Committee during the last Presidential campaign.

1889—Campbell, Dem., 3,370; Van Deventer, Rep., 2,650; Pawley, Pro., 258. Campbell's plurality, 720.

Third District.

CHARLES H. IVINS.
(Dem., Red Bank.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Middletown, Raritan, Shrewsbury and Holmdel. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Ivins was born at Rumson, Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, N. J., May 25th, 1855, and is a lawyer by profession. He was formerly a farmer and a school teacher. He worked on his father's farm at Rumson until he was nineteen years of age, then spent three years in "Friends' New England Boarding School," at Providence, R. I., and subsequently taught in the public school at Little Silver, N. J., for one year. He studied law with R. Allen, Jr., and John F. Hawkins, and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1884. He has since practiced at Red Bank.

1889—Ivins, Dem., 2,285; Sproul, Rep., 1,958; Carter, Pro., 98. Ivins' plurality, 327.

Morris County.

First District.

JAMES P. ALBRIGHT.
(Dem., Madison.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Chatham, Mendham, Morris and Passaic. Population, about 18,500.

Mr. Albright was born at Blairstown, N. J., August 18th, 1841, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a student in Princeton College from 1861 to 1863; was graduated from Union College in 1864, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1866.

1889—Albright, Dem., 1,864; Weir, Rep., 1,576; Oliver, Pro., 171. Albright's plurality, 288.

Second District.

JOHN NORRIS.
(Rep., Rockaway.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Montville, Hanover and Rockaway. Population, about 21,000.

Mr. Norris was born in Morris county, N. J., July 8th, 1833, and is a merchant. He was Township Collector in 1878, and served one year, and a member of the Township Committee from 1883 to 1887, and served four years. He is at present Collector of Rockaway township. This is his second term in the House of Assembly. He was re-elected without Democratic opposition.

Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business, and Passed Bills.

1889—Norris, Rep., 2,055; Miller, Pro., 95.

Third District.

WILLIAM S. NAUGHRIGHT.
(Dem., Middle Valley.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Chester, Randolph, Washington, Mount Olive and Roxbury. Population, 17,500.

Mr. Naughright was born at Naughrightville, Morris county, N. J., April 30th, 1843, and is in the creamery business, which extends through Morris, Hunterdon and Mercer counties. He entered the store of L. Hagar & Son, German Valley, as clerk, when he was thirteen years of age, and remained there five years. He taught school until he joined the Thirty-First New Jersey Volunteers, with which he served until it was disbanded. He again taught school until he entered the mercantile business at Middle Valley, in 1868, which has been the principal occupation of his life. Six years ago he engaged in the creamery business, which soon so occupied his time that he relinquished his mercantile pursuits. He represented Washington township in the Board of Freeholders in 1883, '84 and '85. This is his second term as an Assemblyman. He was re-elected without Republican opposition.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Education, and as a member of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Lunatic Asylums, Public Grounds and Buildings, and Soldiers' Home.

1889—Naughright, Dem., 1,723; Thorp, Pro., 226.

Ocean County.

G. Adolph Ernst.

(Rep., Toms River.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Population, 15,586.

Mr. Ernst was born in Hanover, Germany, June 19th, 1838, and is a manufacturer of cigars. He was educated in the common school and teachers' institute. He came to the United States in 1854 and worked at book-binding, clerking, and then learned cigar-making. In 1860 he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He enlisted in the Twenty-Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the spring of 1861. He fought in both battles of Bull Run, the battle of Chancellorsville, and participated in other engagements. He was mustered out of service in 1863. He engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Philadelphia, moved to Gloucester county, N. J., in 1870, and to Ocean county in 1876. He was Guardian of the Poor for five years, Coroner two terms, and was twice elected Tax Collector, the last time in 1889. He made the unusual record of having collected every poll tax and all possible real and personal taxes on duplicate.

1889—Ernst, Rep., 1,788; Hilliard, Dem., 1,614; Clough, Pro., 100. Ernst's plurality, 174.

Passaic County.

First District.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester and the First, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, about 35,000.

Mr. Williams was born in Paterson, March 16th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1881, and from Columbia College Law School in 1884. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1887 as a counselor.

1889—Williams, Rep., 4,157; Van Hovenberg, Dem., 1,926; Van Horn, Pro., 135. Williams' plurality, 2,231.

Second District.

JOHN FRANCIS KERR.
(Dem., Paterson.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second and Seventh wards of the city of Paterson and the township of Little Falls. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Kerr was born at Scranton, Pa., April 30th, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at Seton Hall College, N. J., from which he graduated in June, 1876. On July 5th, 1876, he entered the law office of the late H. A. Williams (ex-Senator of Passaic county) as a law student. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the November term, 1879, as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. His services as a political speaker have always been sought for, and in every campaign since 1876 he has advocated the cause of Democracy. He has never, before this, held any political office.

1889—Kerr, Dem., 1,588; Parker, Rep., 1,533; Jackson, Pro., 61. Kerr's plurality, 55.

Third District.

THOMAS MCCRAN.
(Rep., Paterson.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, about 18,000.

Mr. McCran was born in Ireland forty-two years ago, and at the age of twenty came to America and secured employment as a laborer in Newark, N. J. Soon after, he drifted westward and settled for a time in St. Louis, and thence to the Iron Mountain railroad, on which he worked with pick and shovel for some time, adding to his stock of knowledge of human nature, if not to his ready cash. Abandoning this arduous toil, and traveling in the South, as an experiment, he sought work on a cotton plantation, and in a week's time, excelled the cotton pickers "to the manner born," picking as much as a bale a day. A great planter in Louisiana engaged him to superintend the ditching of the plantation, but when every other white man on the place had succumbed to the fever, Mr. McCran concluded that he had better steer northward, and he again settled in Newark, this time working in James N. Arbuckle's hide factory. After a year's experience he concluded, about 1872, to start in business for himself, and soon erected a large hide and tallow factory in Jersey City, afterwards adding another in Paterson, which he and his partner, Henry Snyder, still carry on, doing a business exceeded by few in this part of the country. Mr. McCran was first tempted from his arduous devotion to business in 1888, when he was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic county by an overwhelming majority. His popularity was still further signalized by his election to the Assembly last fall by 420 plurality, from a district that was arranged to give a Democratic majority.

1889—McCran, Rep., 1,471; Barnes, Dem, 1,051; St. Lawrence, Ind. Dem., 13); Bryson, Pro., 21. McCran's plurality, 420.

Fourth District.

JOHN KING.
(Rep., Passaic.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the Eighth ward of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanonk and the city of Passaic. Population, about 25,000.

Mr. King was born at Dublin, Ireland, February 10th, 1850, and is a grocer. He was formerly a gold miner. He assisted the late John J. Breslin in April, 1876, in rescuing six political prisoners from Western Australia, who were sentenced by the British Government for treason-felony to penal servitude for life.

1889—King, Rep., 2,253; Keys, Dem., 1,739; Spreitzer, Ind. Dem., 44; Twist, Pro., 59. King's plurality, 514.

Salem County.

JOHN C. WARD.
(Rep., Centreton.)

There is but one Assembly District in the county. Population, 25,373.

Mr. Ward was born in Camden, N. J., September 9th, 1853, and is a farmer. He was Sergeant of Company E, Centennial Guard, of Philadelphia, in 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition. This is his second term as an Assemblyman.

Last year he served on the Committee on Claims and Pensions.

1889—Ward, Rep., 3,109; Strang, Dem., 2,989; Bradway, Pro., 195. Ward's plurality, 120.

Somerset County.

JACOB KLOTZ.
(Dem., Belle Mead.)

There is but one Assembly District in the county. Population, 27,425.

Mr. Klotz was born in German Valley, Morris county, N. J., September 21st, 1841, and is a farmer. This is his second term as an Assemblyman.

Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Engrossed Bills, and Commerce and Navigation.

1889—Klotz, Dem., 2,868; Garretson, Rep., 2,774; Voorhees, Pro., 194. Klotz's plurality, 94.

Sussex County.

ANDREW J. BALE.
(Dem., Pleasant Valley.)

There is but one Assembly District in the entire county. Population, 22,401.

Mr. Bale was born at Baleville, Sussex county, N. J., September 11th, 1847, and is a miller Baleville was named after his grandfather, Henry Bale, who settled there about the year 1790. In 1800 he built the large four-story grist-mill which is still standing and in good repair, and owned and operated

by the present Assemblyman, who is doing quite an extensive merchants' and custom trade.

Mr. Bale was elected Town Clerk April 14th, 1873, and was re-elected four consecutive years. In the spring of 1883 he was elected Chosen Freeholder and served as a member of the board for three years. He was elected Director of the board in May, 1884, and served as such for two years. This is his third term in the House of Assembly.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Stationery, and Miscellaneous Business, and as a member of the Committees on Militia, State Prison, Printing, and Sinking Fund.

1889—Bale, Dem., 2,803; Young, Rep., 1,837; Lewis, Pro., 167. Bale's plurality, 966.

Union County.

First District.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES.
(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the township of Linden. Population, about 25,000.

Mr. Voorhees was born at Clinton, Hunterdon county, N. J., November 5th, 1856, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1876, and after teaching in the College Grammar School at New Brunswick, began the study of law with Hon. William J. Magie, now Judge of the Supreme Court, at Elizabeth. Since 1880 Mr. Voorhees has practiced his profession at Elizabeth. He had held no public office except that of School Commissioner for four years, before his election to the Assembly. He was renominated for School Commissioner subsequent to his first nomination for the Assembly. This is his third year as a member of the House of Assembly.

Last year and the year before he represented the then Second District of Union county. He now represents a district which gave Governor Abbett a plurality of 613. During the session of 1889 he distinguished himself as one of the ablest minority leaders in the history of the New Jersey Legislature. He then served on the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

1889—Voorhees, Rep., 2,173; Connelly, Dem., 2,010; McLeod, Pro., 21. Voorhees' plurality, 163.

Second District.

FREDERICK C. MARSH.
(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Union, Springfield, Summit, Cranford and New Providence. Population, about 24,000.

Mr. Marsh was born at Elizabethport, Union county, N. J., January 27th, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Board of Education for two years and President of that body one year. He was County Attorney of Union county for three years. This is his second year in the House of Assembly.

Last year he represented the then First District of Union county. He served as Chairman of the Committees on Bill Revision, and Industrial School for Girls, and as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Revision of the Laws, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1889—Marsh, Dem., 2,134; Benjamin, Rep., 1,632; Armstrong, Pro., 87. Marsh's plurality, 502.

Third District.

JOHN ULRICH.
(Rep., Plainfield.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield and the city of Plainfield. Population, about 21,000.

Judge Ulrich was born in the city of New York on the 16th day of September, 1857. At an early age his parents placed him in a well-known private academy, where he received his early rudimentary knowledge in the English and German languages. In 1871 he located in Plainfield, and in the succeeding year entered Claverack College, where he proved himself such an indefatigable student that he won the best scholarship which that institution affords. In 1874 he pursued his studies in the post-graduate course of Plainfield High School, and at its completion entered the classical course of the University of the City of New York. At the close of his sophomore year he decided to follow the profession of law and finished his studentship in the office of the Hon. Thomas F. McCormick, Presiding Judge of the county. On the 6th

of June, 1882, he presented himself before the Supreme Court at Trenton, passed a successful examination and was admitted to the bar, since which time he has resided in Plainfield, pursuing his profession with that faithfulness and zeal which have been the means of his successful practice.

The Common Council, on June 1st, 1885, elected Mr. Ulrich as Judge of the City Court, to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Judge Good. His adaptability and fitness for that office were so remarkable that in the following December he was tendered a renomination by the Republican and Temperance parties, which he accepted. His re-election was a foregone conclusion, and the Democrats made no nomination against him. His rulings and decisions have been so marked with justice that he has never had one reversed.

Socially, he is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact, and his frankness and zeal have won for him many friends. Although a Republican, yet his Democratic friends are legion, many of whom will forget partisanship in their friendship for him. He is considered one of the best parliamentarians in the city, and different organizations have been prompt in pouring honor upon him.

The Judge is prominently known in Masonic circles, and is the editor and proprietor of *The Royal Craftsman*, a Masonic paper, which is being very highly received and indorsed throughout the State. This is his third term as a member of the House of Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, and Industrial School for Girls.

1889—Ulrich, Rep., 2,141; Coddington, Dem., 1,796; Massett, Pro., 102. Ulrich's plurality, 345.

Warren County.

First District.

ELIPHALET HOOVER.
(Dem., Washington.)

The First Assembly District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Independence, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen, Blairstown and Hardwick, the Second voting precinct of Oxford township, the town of Hackettstown and the borough of Washington. Population, about 19,000.

Mr. Hoover was born at Beattystown, Warren county, N. J., December 28th, 1842, and is a hotel-keeper at Washington. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1867. He was Collector of Allamuchy township for eleven years—from 1863 to 1874. This is his third term in the House of Assembly.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Reform School for Boys, and a member of the Committees on Education, Claims and Pensions, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1889—Hoover, Dem., 1,867; Stone, Rep., 1,415; Alleger, Pro., 457. Hoover's plurality, 452.

Second District.

DANIEL WINTERS HAGERTY.
(Dem, Phillipsburg.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, Pohatcong, and the First voting precinct of the township of Oxford, and the towns of Belvidere and of Phillipsburg. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Hagerty was born at Bangor, Pa., April 15th, 1850, and owns a saw-mill, and is in the business of builders' supplies. He is a carpenter by trade. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for one term, 1887, and a member of the City Council for three years, 1885, '86 and '87, when he served on all the important committees.

1889—Hagerty, Dem., 2,439; Black, Rep., 1,362; Gibbs, Pro., 172. Hagerty's plurality, 1,077.

Summary.

HOUSE — DEMOCRATS, 37	REPUBLICANS, 23	=	60
SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 10	REPUBLICANS, 11	=	21
47	34		81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 13.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States Courts.

Edward T. Green.

Edward T. Green, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, and the Associate of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Circuit Justice, and the Hon. William McKennan, Circuit Judge, in the Circuit Court, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1837. He is a son of the late George S. Green and nephew of the late Chancellor Green. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1854, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1858, and as a counselor in November, 1861. He was attorney for several years for the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. For twenty years he was general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position he held at the time of his appointment as Judge. At one time he was City Solicitor for Trenton. He was sworn into office on Tuesday, October 29th, 1889, and succeeded the late Judge John T. Nixon. His salary is $4,000 a year.

Court of Chancery.

Alexander T. McGill.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor McGill was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., about forty-five years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, when his father accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary of the College of New Jersey. The Chancellor graduated from that college in 1864, and from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866. He continued the study of the law with Edward W. Scudder, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He was counsel for the city of Bayonne for two years, in 1874 and 1875, when he also represented the then First District of Hudson county in the House of Assembly. He served on leading committees and took a very active part in legislation. He was at one time a law

partner of ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist. He served one term as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county, succeeding A. Q. Garretson, who was appointed Law Judge, and when the latter resigned that office Mr. McGill again succeeded him as Judge, an office he held when he was appointed Chancellor by Governor Green, on March 29th, 1887. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate the 31st of the same month. His term expires on May 1st, 1894.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term seven years. Salary, $5,000 a year, and $10 for each actual day's work.)

Abraham V. Van Fleet, Newark.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed, in 1882, for another term, but tendered his resignation to Chancellor McGill, in 1887, which was accepted, and he was re-appointed for another full term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1894.

John T. Bird, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a classical academy, at Hackettstown He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and in 1870 he was re-elected. In 1882 he was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned, and in 1889 he was re-appointed for another term of seven years. His term expires in 1896.

HENRY C. PITNEY, Morristown.

Vice Chancellor Pitney was born at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., in 1828. He was graduated from Princeton College, in the Class of '48, and was subsequently a tutor in Lafayette College. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He is regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in New Jersey. He was appointed Vice Chancellor for a term of seven years, in the spring of 1889. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1896.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is $10,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice $9,000.)

Chief Justice.

MERCER BEASLEY, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., in 1815. His father was Rev. Frederick Beasley, for many years President of the University of Pennsylvania, and at one time Rector of St. Michael's Church, in Trenton. His mother was Maria Williamson, daughter of Mathias Williamson, who was a brother of ex-Governor Isaac Williamson. He entered the Junior Class of Princeton College when a lad, and after remaining a year, came to Trenton to study with his father, at the same time reading law under the tutelage of Samuel L. Southard, and later in the office of ex-Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson, at Elizabeth. He was admitted to practice at the September term of the Supreme Court in 1833, becoming a counselor in February, 1842. As a young man at the bar, he was noted as a special pleader. He was particularly accomplished in the preparation of pleadings and famous for his accuracy and discernment. Upon his elevation to the bench, the advocates lost from among their number one of the very brightest in the whole State, and the Judiciary gained a member whose name is now known in all the courts of the land; who is excelled in knowledge of the law by few if any of the eminent jurists of America, and whose decisions are quoted constantly before foreign as well as home tribunals. Mr. Beasley, in his younger days, served as City Solicitor of Trenton, when that office paid only $15 a year. In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for Mayor of Trenton, when he was defeated by William Napton, Dem., by a vote of 783 to 491. He was a member of the Trenton Common Council, and

served as President of that body in 1850. Of those who were admitted to the bar at the same time the Chief Justice was, but few are still in the land of the living. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, Barker Gummere, ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, ex-Judge Caleb S. Green, Judge Depue and a host of others, well known to the bench and bar, are younger members of the profession. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, by Governor McClellan in 1878, and again by Governor Abbett in 1885. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires March 8th, 1892.

His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Warren and Hunterdon. Total population, 141,942.

Associate Justices.

(Eight altogether.)

David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years, and again in 1887 by Governor Green. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1894.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 213,764.

Edward W. Scudder, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of

the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and again in 1883 by Governor Ludlow. His term expires March 23d, 1890. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 118,504.

Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and was graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, and again in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires February 15th, 1890.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 77,425.

Manning M. Knapp, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow and in 1889 by Governor Green. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 240,342.

Jonathan Dixon, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J.

Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, both of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidaie of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 123,254.

Alfred Reed, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857-58, entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869, he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 100,455.

William J. Magie, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He was connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was re-appointed by Governor Green in 1887. His term expires in 1894. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 100,601.

Charles Grant Garrison, Camden.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, D. D., a well-known divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is now a professor in a Philadelphia College. The Judge was educated at Edge Hill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876 at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1878. He is a thorough classical scholar. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a full term of seven years. He is the youngest member of the court. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1895.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 161,846.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

U. S. District Attorney.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Newark.

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee of that city. After a three years' business engagement in his native city, Mr. Duryee entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, at which institution he was graduated in 1872. He then entered the law office of McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1875, and as counselor in 1878, and practiced his profession in that city. In 1878 and '79 he served as a member of the State Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, and in the latter year he was the Democratic nominee for Speaker. In 1881 he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of Clerk in Chancery for a term of five years, and unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Newark Common Council from the Fourth ward for a term of two years. He was appointed U. S. District Attorney by President Cleveland in 1888.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghigheny river, Fayette county, Pa. Graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass, in July, 1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburgh bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, returned to Vincentown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and

Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he moved from Princeton to the Tenth ward of Trenton, where he now resides. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

LINSLY ROWE, Trenton.

Mr. Rowe was born at New York City, January 19th, 1848. His father was Peter Rowe, one of the old-time merchants of New York. He received a classical education at the best private schools of the city. Being naturally studious, his inclinations led him to choose the law as a profession, but yielding to the wishes of his father, whose desire it was that his son should succeed him in business, he entered his father's office, and, for several years, devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. On his father's retirement from business, however, his fondness for the law asserted itself too strongly to be resisted, and he accordingly went to Jersey City and entered his name as a student in the office of Muirheid & McGee, afterwards Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. He was admitted to the bar of this State in 1875, and at once opened an office in Jersey City, where he soon acquired an extensive practice.

He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1879, and, as such, had charge of many important criminal cases, one of the most conspicuous of which was the extradition of Frederick Hoffman, at the request of the Belgian government, for the crime of attempted murder on the high seas. He was also appointed Deputy Clerk in Admiralty of the United States District Court, in 1879, and devoted himself to increasing the admiralty business of the court with such success, that, during the three years he held the office, the number of admiralty suits in the court was more than double what it had previously been.

In June, 1882, he was appointed, by the Hon. John T. Nixon, Clerk of the United States District Court, to succeed

William S. Belville, deceased, and entered upon his new duties on July 1st of that year.

He has made many important improvements and beneficial changes in the conduct of the office, and has brought its service to a degree of efficiency that has received particular approval from the authorities at Washington. His term of office is during the discretion of the United States District Court Judge. Salary, fees.

U. S. Marshal.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, Mount Holly.

Mr. Deacon was born near Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., November 19th, 1837. He studied law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1859. In 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held that office until 1866. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal, under his father, from 1861 to 1868, when his father died. He was appointed U. S. Marshal by Justice Greer to serve for the balance of his father's term, which expired in May, 1869. He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. In March, 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasurer's office, which he held until 1875, when he resigned. In August, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Mount Holly. In 1877 he was elected a member of the 102d Legislature over Cronk, Democrat, by 18 majority. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1878 over Lloyd, Greenbacker, and Woodington, Temperance, by a majority of 1,165. He was elected to the Senate after a long and active canvass, defeating Caleb G. Ridgway, who occupied the Senatorial office, and Axtell, Greenbacker, by a majority of 842. On the 20th day of February, 1882, he was appointed U. S. Marshal by President Arthur for the full term of four years, and on the expiration of his term, February 20th, 1886, President Cleveland failed to appoint his successor, and he was appointed by Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy, and held the office until April 20th, following, when he was succeeded by A. E. Gordon, of New Brunswick. On the 20th of March, 1889, he was again appointed Marshal for a full term, which expires in March, 1893.

Mr. Deacon has always resided at Mount Holly, where he is President of the Mount Holly Gas Light Company, one of the Directors of the Camden and Burlington County railroad,

and Secretary and Treasurer of a turnpike company. He has always retained his law office, and when not prevented by official duties, practices his profession. He has always been an earnest and active Republican, but has never permitted politics to interfere in the discharge of his official duties or disturb his social relations.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY COOPER KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald;* was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate. In 1887 he was again renominated by Governor Green for another full term, and was unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is $6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 1st, 1892.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. RICKEY is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

JOHN J. TOFFEY, Jersey City.

Colonel Toffey was born in Pawling, N. Y., June 1st, 1844. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-First New Jersey Volunteers and remained with the regiment until his term of service (nine months) expired, when he returned to Jersey City and recruited a company for the Thirty-Third Regiment, and went with it as First Lieutenant. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Mr. Toffey was severely wounded and sent home. When recovered he received from President Lincoln a Lieutenant's commission in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in Washington, D. C., until 1866. He was at one time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, New Jersey, an Alderman of Jersey City and a Director in the Hudson City Savings Bank. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the House of Assembly from the then Fifth District of Hudson county. In 1878 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 3,900, although the usual Democratic majority there is over 4,000. He served a full term of three years and made a very creditable record. He is at present Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee. In January, 1885, he was elected by the Legislature as State Treasurer, and in 1888 re-elected, after each time receiving a unanimous nomination for the office in the Republican caucus. He was appointed, by the Legislature of 1885, on the Board of Commissioners for the rebuilding of the burned portion of the State House. His term as Treasurer expires in March, 1891. His salary is $6,000 a year.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., December 15th,

1830. After receiving a common-school education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, when he returned to his native State and accepted the position of principal assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war, when he resigned and engaged in business in New York City, retaining his residence, however, in New Jersey. In 1871 the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, and Mr. Anderson, after urgent solicitation, consented to accept the position of first assistant in the department. This position he occupied for nine years, and until 1880, when, the office of Comptroller becoming vacant, he was chosen by the Republican Legislature as the head of the department. He held over for two years, from 1883, and in 1885 he was again chosen by the Legislature for another term of three years. In 1888 he was re-elected, after receiving a unanimous nomination in the Republican caucus.

By virtue of his office, the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, Commissioners of Savings Banks, Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund, and Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1882. Of the latter board the present Comptroller is also Treasurer. All of these positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of them is any compensation attached. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Previous to his election as Comptroller, Mr. Anderson had never sought any public office, nor has he held any, excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1878, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan, and held for five years. His salary is $6,000 a year.

The term of office of the Comptroller is three years. His present term expires in March, 1891.

Attorney-General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was

admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 and 1887 he was re-appointed. His salary is $7,000 per year, with an annual allowance of $1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires April 5th, 1892.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH W. PLUME, Newark.

Joseph W. Plume was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 23d of August, 1839. His grandfather was William Turk, M.D., of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander, who settled in Gravesend (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.,) in 1631. Surgeon Turk married a daughter of Captain John W. Livingston, of New York, a Revolutionary officer, the lady being one of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston, grandfather of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the whole Revolutionary epoch, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the famous baronial manor of that name, on the Hudson river. On his father's side, General Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Bradford, Connecticut, which settled Newark in 1666; and, grandpaternally, is descended from Captain Bastain Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who, in Hendrick Hudson's party, about

1609, explored the upper Hudson river, and, with others, afterwards organized the "Colonie of Renssaelaerswyck," where the city of Albany is now situated.

In 1843 his father returned to Newark, and, since that date, General Plume has been a resident of that city. He was educated in the best private schools, and in early youth entered the banking business, which calling he has followed during the greater part of his life. He is now the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution, in 1871.

In 1857 he entered the ranks of Company C of the "City Battalion" of Newark—an organization which enjoyed a high prestige, during its existence, by reason of its fine personnel and its tactical proficiency—and remained a private therein for four years. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, holding this position until February 15th, 1862, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, the commander of the Third Brigade of Sumner's Division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this brigade, and on the 8th of September next succeeding, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned the latter appointment on the 19th of December, 1862, with a view of accepting the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, the resignation being accepted on the 20th of January, 1863. When, on January 31st, 1863, a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General was offered to him, he declined the same and retired from the service, as he deemed himself entitled to the rank, at least, of Major. While connected with the Army of the Potomac, however, he participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. During the following year, upon the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but declined the honor. In the organization of the Thirty-Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was elected its Colonel, but declined the compliment on account of the regiment being enlisted for only one hundred days' service. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps; and on April 26th, 1869, he

was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; on the 8th of May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and on the tenth anniversary of the date of this commission, he was also commissioned Brevet Major-General, by General (then Governor) George B. McClellan. On the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, to succeed General Gershom Mott, whose sudden death had left the position vacant.

General Plume was four years a private, two years in the army, four years a Colonel, and sixteen years a Brigadier-General.

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritorious service, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His salary is $1,200 per year.

Quartermaster-General.

(The vacancy caused in this office, by the death of General Lewis Perrine, September 24th, 1889, was not filled when the MANUAL went to press.)

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J., in 1828. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the Regular Army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the Regular Army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas & Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858 his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870 Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was

defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again, in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. And again, in 1887, he was re-appointed by Governor Green, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He is at present Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. His present term expires November 2d, 1892.

Clerk in Chancery.

ALLAN LANGDON MCDERMOTT.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30th, 1854, and has lived in New Jersey since 1856. He served his apprenticeship as a "typo," leaving his trade in 1871 to enter the law office of Hon. Leon Abbett. In 1872 he concluded to "see the country," and for two years traveled through the West and South as a newspaper correspondent. Returning in 1874, he resumed his legal studies with Hon. A. B. Dayton; graduated from the Law School of the New York University in May, and was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1877, being admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in November of the same year, and as counselor three years later. In April, 1879, Mr. McDermott was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he resigned in 1883, having been appointed District Court Judge by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed him a member of the State Board of Assessors, and in 1886 to his present office, Clerk in Chancery. In 1883 Mayor Taussig appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City; and he acted as President of that body for nearly two years. The reforms inaugurated under his recommendations while in this position won for him the high esteem of the people of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from the board, in 1885, the Jersey City *Argus* paid Mr. McDermott the following compliment: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal

finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He was conspicuously the right man in the right place. By his efforts, mainly, the assessments upon corporate property have been so re-adjusted as to yield annually an increased revenue of $217,000 to Jersey City. This service alone would be sufficient to merit for him the gratitude of the community. But he has done much more. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion. In his retirement from this station, which he has so much honored, he will carry with him the respect and esteem of the people, who, so far as he is concerned, will accord to him the approbation due to the good and faithful servant who has done well."

Mr. McDermott was elected from the Fourth District of Hudson county to the Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and, in 1881, was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. He was Temporary Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Governor Abbett, and Permanent Chairman of the Convention which nominated Governor Green. He is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. To his services in that capacity is due, in no small measure, the extraordinary majority given for Governor Green in Hudson county, for Grover Cleveland, for President, in 1888, and for Governor Abbett, in 1889. His term expires March 29th, 1891.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN, Trenton.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, was formerly an editor and literary writer, and for many years a school teacher. At seventeen years of age he was graduated at the Connecticut State Normal College. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York City, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for two years previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. Mr. Chapman, at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, served in the Second Connecticut Infantry, under Colonel (now General) Alfred C. Terry, and holds a commission as Colonel in the Union Veteran Army. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city of Jersey City, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. From that

time, and until he was first appointed to his present office, he edited the trade publications of the American News Company. He has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City from 1874 to 1878, and served as President one term. He served three years in the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Hudson county. This district was then considered Republican, but Mr. Chapman carried it, each year, by a considerable majority. While in the House he served on some of the most important committees, he invariably led in debate, and was prominent in the shaping of wise legislation. He was appointed by the State Board of Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 21st, 1885, and served three years. In 1888 he was succeeded by Colonel Charles W. Fuller, who served one year. The power of appointment was conferred on the Governor and Senate in 1889, when Mr. Chapman was nominated and confirmed for a term of three years. His salary is $3,000 a year, and his term will expire on February 27th, 1892.

State Prison Keeper.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, Trenton.

Mr. Patterson was born in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., March 12th, 1834, on the farm that had been owned and occupied by his ancestors almost from the first settlement of the country. His grandfather was surveyor and one of the commissioners that located the Delaware and Raritan canal, was a member of the Assembly and Council (now Senate), and was one of the Judges of the Monmouth County Court for thirty-two years. His father, James Patterson, was an active business man. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county for seventeen years, was a member of the Assembly and Council, and President of the Council during the administration of Governor Pennington. Four of the Prison Keeper's brothers were graduates of colleges, one from Princeton, one from Madison University, of New York, and two from Columbia. The old people, in former years, did not consider it necessary for their children to have a collegiate education, except to enter a profession, as they termed it, and they believed a common-school education was all that was necessary for a farmer. Consequently, John H. was sent to a district school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work on the farm. In the summer learned all kinds of farming work, and attended school in the winter. Before he was twenty years of age he

caught the gold fever, then raging in California, and, much against the wishes of his people, he determined to migrate, and left New York in April, 1853, on the old ship "Illinois," commanded by Capt. Herndon, for San Francisco, and arrived there about May 1st. He started at once for Northern California, and, arriving in Shasta, engaged in mining and shipping goods from that place to the different mining camps. He returned home in the winter of 1856, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who was growing old, and located on the homestead of his ancestors on the north bank of the Shrewsbury river, Monmouth county, where he has since been engaged in farming, oystering, and the lime and vessel business. His grandfather and father were both Jeffersonian Democrats. The first vote Mr. Patterson cast was for John Bigler, the second time he ran for Governor of California, when he was defeated by Neilly Johnson, the Know-Nothing candidate; and for Joseph McKibben, who was elected to Congress, and who at one time was one of the proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson was a member of the State Convention of California that selected delegates to the Baltimore Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. He was always active in politics in his own county, and was nominated for Sheriff in 1868, was elected for one year, and re-elected for two years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress over Robert S. Green, now Governor, and Hon. Miles Ross, who were candidates before the Convention. This was during the celebrated Greeley campaign, and owing to dissension in the party, caused by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, there was then only one Democrat elected to Congress in the State. Mr. Patterson was badly defeated, and he has often wished that either of his competitors had carried off the honors. When the Democrats gained the ascendancy in the Forty-Fourth Congress, Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He was very soon removed, and Mr. Patterson was appointed to the position. He was a candidate for re-election, but, in the distribution of the patronage, this office was conceded to the South, and Colonel Polk, nephew of ex-President Polk, and a conspicuous Confederate Army officer, was chosen in his stead, but was removed two months afterwards for irregularities in office. Mr. Patterson returned to his farm and business, which engrossed his attention until he received the appointment of Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison from Governor Abbett, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His whole life has been an earnest, active and busy one.

His salary is $3,500 per year, and his term expires April 22d, 1891.

State Librarian.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quartermaster-General of the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predecessor of Gen. Lewis Perrine in that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey from 1736 to 1747, and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True American*, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the *New York National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat*, *Newark Journal*, *Sussex Record*, *Kansas City News*, *Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian, by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years, and was re-elected for another term, in 1889. His salary is $2,000 a year.

Longitude W. from Greenwich.
75
74
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
DELAWARE BAY
ATLANTIC CY.
PHILADELPHIA
TRENTON
Cresco
Wind Gap
Doylestown
Lansdale
Flourtersville
Oreland
Camden
Haddonfield
Woodbury
Williamstown
Penn's Grove
Glassboro
Salem
Oakland
Elmer
Newfield
Vineland
Bridgeton
Millville
Cedarville
Bay Side
Port Norris
Bay Side
Sea View
Cape May
Somerville
Flemington
Lambertville
Princeton
Trenton
Bordentown
Bricksburgh
Ridgeway
Lewistown
Pemberton
Medford
Woodmansie
Harris
Atco
Barnegat Jc.
Atsion Jc.
Stafford
Winslow Jc.
Tucketon
Decosta
Elwood
Landis V.
Mays Landing
Pleasant View
Manumuskin
Somer's Point
Belle Plain
Mt. Pleasant
Sea Isle City
Cape May
Edge Cove
Harbor
Primore
Occany City
Hackensack
Newark
Elizabethtown
Perth Amboy
Millstone
Jamesburgh
Princeton Jc.
Highstone
Freehold
Sea Girt
Manchester
Tom's River
Seaside Park
Lacy
Toms River
Long Branch
Keyport
Pier
Richmond
Brooklyn
Greycourt
Lake St.
Two Bridges
Sparta Jc.
Mine Hill
Mountain View
Boonton
Dover
Rockaway
Chester
Morris T.
Summit
Bernards V.
High Bridge
Bloomsbury
Belvidere
Washington
Hackettstown
Delaware
Waterloo
Andover
Newton
Branchville
Branchville Jc.
Deckertown
Vernon
Franklin
Greenwood
Lake
Charlotteburgh
Hopatcong
Lake
Link
Kenvil
Dover
Chester
Succasunna
Elizabeth
Bound Brook
Raritan
Somerville
New Brunswick
Millstone
Rocky Hill
Princeton
Trenton Jc.
Bordentown
Mt. Holly
Evans
Pemberton
Medford
Woodmansie
Harris
Atco
Barnegat Jc.
Atsion Jc.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1890.

The following offices will be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in 1890:

A Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in place of Hendrick H. Brown, whose term expires on April 18th.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, in place of Justice Bennet Van Syckel, whose term expires on February 15th, and of Justice Edward W. Scudder, whose term expires on March 23d.

A Judge for the Second District Court of Newark, in place of Thomas S. Henry, whose term expires on April 2d.

Law Judges, as follows: Essex county, Andrew Kirkpatrick; Mercer county, John H. Stewart; Monmouth county, Alfred Walling; Middlesex county, Charles T. Cowenhoven; all on April 1st; Somerset county, John D. Bartine, April 4th.

Lay Judge, Warren county, Uzal Canfield, April 1st.

Prosecutors of the Pleas, as follows: Bergen county, Abraham D. Campbell, March 18th; Salem county, Albert H. Slape, March 31st; Burlington county, Charles E. Hendrickson, April 4th.

Managers Morristown Asylum, as follows: John W. Jackson, April 2d; Nathaniel W. Voorhees and George W. Terriberry, April 2d; John Adams Wells, appointed *ad interim*.

Trustee of the School for Deaf-Mutes, Henry B. Crosby, April 1st.

Visitors to Agricultural College: Thomas H. Dudley, Ralph Ege, John V. N. Willis, James Neilson, Samuel R. Demarest, William R. Ward, Abraham W. Duryee, James Stevens, and one vacancy in First District, April 19th; Caleb Wyckoff, April 23d.

Managers of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women: Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Mrs. Martha Kieghley, March 28th.

Harbor Master for Elizabeth, &c., Charles Baker, who holds over until his successor is appointed.

Port Warden for Camden county, William C. Scudder, who holds over until his successor is appointed.

Supervisor of the State Prison, Henry L. Butler, who holds over until his successor is appointed.

Harbor Master, Hudson county, James H. Moore, April 11th.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

State Board of Health, Albert R. Leeds, May 1st.

State Board of Charities, Frank P. McDermott, April 18th, and two vacancies.

State Board of Pharmacy, Charles Holzhauer, June 1st.

Commissioners of Taxation for Elizabeth: Henry R. Cannon, Constantine Bickel and James J. Gerber, May 13th.

Commissioners of Taxation for Rahway: James T. Melick, Henry N. Oliver and Abel V. Shotwell, May 14th.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1891.

The following offices will be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in 1891:

A Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the place of Martin Cole, April 10th.

A Clerk in Chancery, in the place of Allan L. McDermott, March 29th.

A Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, in the place of John H. Patterson, April 22d.

Three members of the State Board of Assessors, in the place of Alexander G. Cattell, May 2d; Abraham M. Reynolds, April 5th, and Ferdinand H. Wismer, April 6th.

A Judge of the District Court of Jersey City, in the place of Alfred B. Dayton, March 24th.

Law Judges as follows: Richard S. Kuhl, Hunterdon, and Lewis J. Martin, Sussex; both April 1st.

Lay Judge, Richard J. Byrnes, Atlantic, April 1st.

Prosecutors of the Pleas: William B. Gourley, Passaic; Sylvester C. Smith, Warren; both April 1st; Octavius P. Chamberlain, Hunterdon, April 6th; William R. Wilson, Union, April 19th.

Managers of Morristown Asylum: James S. Green, Hiram C. Clark; both March 24th.

Trustees of the School for Deaf-Mutes: Theodore W. Morris and Richard L. Howell; both April 1st.

Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys: Patrick Far-

relly, P. Hampton Wyckoff; both January 31st; Nathaniel S. Rue, Richard A. Donnelly; both March 17th.

Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls: Aaron Carter, Jeremiah O'Rourke, George C. Maddock, January 31st; Edward H. Stokes, March 19th.

Visitors to Agricultural College: Wilson D. Havens, Abraham T. Sergeant, Oliver Crane, William M. Force; all April 18th.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

State Board of Health, Ezra M. Hunt, May 1st.
State Board of Charities, Jesse H. Diverty, April 18th.
Board of Pharmacy, William R. Laird, June 1st.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1892.

The following offices will be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in 1892:

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Mercer Beasley, March 8th.

A Secretary of State, in the place of Henry C. Kelsey, April 1st.

An Attorney-General, in the place of John P. Stockton, April 5th.

A Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin F. Lee, November 2d.

A Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the place of John McGregor, April 7th.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the place of Edwin O. Chapman, February 27th.

A Superintendent of the State House, in the place of Bernard J. Ford, May 22d.

Riparian Commissioners, in the place of Bennington F. Randolph, May 1st; Richard B. Reading, March 27th.

Commissioners of Pilotage: Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson, Daniel C. Chase, William M. Gamble, William Errickson; all April 19th.

Harbor Master for Hudson county, Peter H. Daly, February 27th.

Law Judges: Passaic, John Hopper; Camden, Alfred Hugg; both April 1st.

Lay Judges: Atlantic, Enoch Cordery; Bergen, Garret G. Ackerson; Burlington, Benajah P. Wills; Cape May, Jesse H. Diverty; Cumberland, Eli B. Hendee; Essex, Michael J. Ledwith; Gloucester, Edmund Jones; Hudson, Elijah T. Paxton; Mercer, Josiah W. Wright; Middlesex, Matthew O'Gorman; Monmouth, Charles A. Bennett, Sr.; Morris, De Witt C. Quimby; Ocean, William A. Low; Salem, William A. Wood; Somerset, Charles M. Jamison; Union, Lewis S. Hyer; all April 1st.

Prosecutor of the Pleas: Ocean, Thomas W. Middleton, March 16th.

Trustees of the School for Deaf-Mutes: Robert S. Woodruff, March 29th; James M. Seymour, April 18th; Samuel Rhinehart, April 23d.

Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys: Franklin Murphy, John F. Downing, April 19th.

Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls: Lewis Parker, Ephraim R. Cook, April 20th.

Managers of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women: Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Joseph Parrish, March 28th.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

State Board of Charities, Benjamin Edge, April 19th.

State Board of Pharmacy, Harry O. Ryerson, July 12th.

State Board of Health, Ezra A. Osborne, May 1st.

Deputy Inspectors of Factories: Patrick Callan, John D'Arcy, Evan R. White, April 9th; Joseph S. Winthal, Thomas Cogan, Francis Sayre, June 20th.

JOINT MEETING APPOINTMENTS.

1890—A State Director of Railroads and Canals, and all the Trustees of the State Normal School, Commissioners of Deeds, and Police Justices.

1891—A State Treasurer, and State Comptroller, and two Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, State Director of Railroads and Canals, Commissioners of Deeds, and Police Justices.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Benj. Harrison, of Indiana. Salary, $50,000.

Vice President—Levi P. Morton, of New York. Salary, $10,000.

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri. Salary, $8,000.

Attorney-General—William H. H. Miller, of Indiana. Salary, $8,000.

Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah W. Rusk, of Wisconsin. Salary, $8,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, $10,500.

Associate Justices—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; David J. Brewer, of Kansas. Salary, $10,000 each.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—John W. Mason, of West Virgina. Salary, $6,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—Green B. Raum, of Illinois. Salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut. Salary, $4,500.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Thomas J. Morgan. Salary, $4,000.

Solicitor-General—Orlow W. Chapman, of New York. Salary, $7,000.

General of the Army—J. M. Schofield. Salary, $13,500.

Admiral of the Navy—David D. Porter, District of Columbia. Salary, $13,000.

U. S. Treasurer—James N. Huston, of Indiana.

Comptroller of Currency—E. S. Lacy, of Michigan.

Superintendent of Census—Robert P. Porter.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....1789	Philemon Dickerson.....1841
Robert Morris.....1790	Richard S. Field.....1863
William S. Pennington.....1817	John T. Nixon.....1870
William Rossell.....1826	Edward T. Green.....1889
Mahlon Dickerson.....1840	

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....1789	Andrew Dutcher.....1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick.....1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....1863
Robert Boggs.....1791	E. Mercer Shreve.....1868
William Pennington.....1817	Robert C. Belville.....1871
Joseph C. Potts.....1840	William S. Belville.....1875
Edward N. Dickerson.....1844	Linsly Rowe.....1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.....1853	

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.....1789	W. Budd Deacon.....1868
John Heard.....1802	Samuel Plummer.....1869
Oliver Barnett.....1802	Robert L. Hutchinson.....1877
Oliver W. Ogden.....1808	W. Budd Deacon.....1882
Robert S. Kennedy.....1849	A. E. Gordon.....1886
George H. Nelden.....1853	W. Budd Deacon.....1889
Benijah Deacon.....1866	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....1789	James S. Green.....1837
Abraham Ogden.....1792	William Halstead.....1849
Lucius H. Stockton.....1798	Garritt S. Cannon.....1853
George C. Maxwell.....1802	Anthony Q. Keasbey.....1861
Joseph McIlvaine.....1804	Job H. Lippincott.....1886
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....1824	Samuel F. Bigelow.....1887
Garret D. Wall.....1828	George S. Duryee.....1888

U. S. OFFICIALS, 1890.

Circuit Judge	William McKennan.
District Judge	Edward T. Green.
District Attorney	George S. Duryee.
Assistant District Attorney	William D. Daly.
Marshal	W. Budd Deacon.
Clerk of District Court	Linsly Rowe.
Deputy Clerk of District Court	Frank R. Brandt.
Clerk of Circuit Court	S. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	Henry D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton	Alexander C. Yard.
Internal Revenue Collector—First District	Isaac Moffett.
" " " Fifth District	George H. Large.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Leon Abbett; term expires 1893.
Private Secretary to the Governor—
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1892.
Assistant Secretary of State—Alexander H. Rickey, 1892.
Treasurer—John J. Toffey, 1891.
Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, 1891
Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1892.
Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant-General—S. Meredith Dickinson.
Quartermaster-General—Richard A. Donnelly.
Inspector-General—William C. Heppenheimer.
Major-General—Joseph W. Plume.
Chancellor—Alexander T. McGill, 1894.
Vice Chancellors—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894. John T. Bird, 1896. Henry C. Pitney, 1896.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1892.
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.
Clerk in Chancery—Allan L. McDermott, 1891.
Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart, 1892.
Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1893.
State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1894.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin O. Chapman, 1892.
Keeper of the State Prison—John H. Patterson, 1891.
Supervisor of the State Prison—Henry L. Butler, 1890.
State Geologist—(Vacancy.)
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop, 1893.
Superintendent of the State House and Public Grounds—Bernard J. Ford, 1892.
Warden Morris Plains Asylum—M. B. Monroe.
Inspector of Factories and Workshops—Lawrence T. Fell, 1894. Deputies—John D'Arcy, E. R. White, Patrick Callan, Joseph S. Winthal, Thomas Cogan, Francis Sayre; all 1892.
Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., 1891.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1896; Edward W. Scudder, 1890; Bennet Van Syckel, 1890; David A. Depue, 1894; Alfred Reed, 1896; Jonathan Dixon, 1896; William J. Magie, 1894; Charles G. Garrison, 1895.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1890; John Clement, 1894; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1893; Martin Cole, 1891; John McGregor, 1892; Abraham C. Smith, 1895. Clerk, Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

State Board of Agriculture—President, Edward Burrough, Camden; Vice President, Wm. R. Ward, Newark; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—James S. Green, 1891; Eugene Vanderpool, 1893; George A. Halsey, 1893; Hiram C. Clark, 1891; John Adams Wells (*ad interim*); John W. Jackson, 1890; Josiah Meeker, 1893; N. W. Voorhees, 1890; George W. Terriberry, 1890; Romeo F. Chabert, 1894. Medical Director, H. C. Harris, M.D.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Chester Van Syckel, 1891; Caleb S. Green, 1894; D. McLean Forman, 1892; Joseph H. Bruere, 1890; G. D. W. Vroom, 1894; James Bishop, 1892; Benjamin F. Carter, 1892; Wm. L. Dayton, 1892; J. Howard Pugh, 1894; William S. Stryker, 1894. Superintendent, John W. Ward, M.D.; President, Caleb S. Green; Secretary, G. D. W. Vroom.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General, and Comptroller.

Trustees of Normal School—Isaac N. Bagley, William L. Newell, J. Howard Pugh, Cornelius Shepherd, Francis X. Schoonmaker, (vacancy), E. G. Reed, Edward P. Conkling, Nicholas Murray Butler, James Holmes, James L. Hays, Andrew A. Smalley, John Newman, (vacancy.) All their terms expire in 1890. President, James L. Hays; Vice President, Cornelius Shepherd; Secretary, Edwin O. Chapman; Treasurer, James B. Woodward. Principal, James M. Green.

Trustees of School for Deaf-Mutes—The Governor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Marcus Beach, 1893; Theodore W. Morris, 1891; Richard L. Howell, 1891; Thomas T. Kinney, 1893; Robert S. Woodruff, 1892; Henry B. Crosby, 1890; Samuel Rhinehart, 1892, and James M. Seymour, 1892. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins. Steward, John Wright.

Inspectors of State Prison—Martin R. Cook, of Hudson; Hermann Schalk, of Essex; John P. Flanagan, of Middlesex; Thomas P. Curley, of Camden, and Charles H. Mickel, of Cumberland; all in 1894.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—George C. Maddock, 1891; Edward H. Stokes, 1891; Aaron Carter, 1891; Ephraim R. Cook, 1892; Lewis Parker, 1892; Jeremiah O'Rourke, 1891.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Richard A. Donnelly, 1891; Patrick Farrely, 1891; P. Hampton Wyckoff, 1891; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1891; Franklin Murphy, 1892; John F. Downing, 1892. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

Council of State Charities and Correction—Governor Abbett, President; Jesse H. Diverty, Cape May, 1891; Frank P. McDermott, Monmouth, 1890; Benjamin Edge, Hudson, 1892. Two vacancies.

District Court Judges—Camden, E. Ambler Armstrong; Elizabeth, Joseph Cross; Hoboken, Abel I. Smith; Jersey City, Alfred B. Dayton, William P. Douglass; Newark, Thomas S. Henry, John A. Miller, Jr.; Paterson, Francis Scott, Jr.; Trenton, William M. Lanning. Judge Henry's term expires in 1890, Judge Dayton's in 1891, and the terms of all the other Judges in 1893.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, 1895; Rufus Blodgett, 1893.

Representatives in Fifty-First Congress—1st District, Christopher A. Bergen; 2d, James Buchanan; 3d, Jacob A. Geissenhainer; 4th, Samuel Fowler; 5th, Charles D. Beckwith; 6th, Herman Lehlbach; 7th, William McAdoo.

Commissioners of State Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Henry M. Sawyer, 1891; John H. Laird, 1891. Secretary, Charles S. Knisell.

Riparian Commissioners—Bennington F. Randolph, 1891; Miles Ross, 1894; Richard B. Reading, 1892; Richard N. Herring, 1893.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Thomas S. Negus, 1892; Robert Simonson, 1892; William M. Gamble, 1892; William Errickson, 1892; Daniel C. Chase, 1892.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1894; Franklin Gauntt, 1896; Ezra M. Hunt, 1891; E. A. Osborne, 1892; Edward J. O'Reilly, 1893; Cyrus F. Brackett, 1895; Albert R. Leeds, 1890.

State Board of Assessors—Abraham M. Reynolds, 1891;

Alexander G. Cattell, 1891; Ferdinand H. Wismer, 1891; Bird W. Spencer, 1893.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex-officio.*

State Director of Joint Companies—E. F. C. Young. (Yearly.)

Fish Commissioners—William Wright, Newark, 1893; Francis M. Ward, Newton, 1893; Albert Newell, 1894.

Fish Wardens—Atlantic, John F. Cordery, Benjamin B. Quicksall; Bergen, Abram Terhune, George Ricardo; Burlington, Charles H. Vansciver, Levi French; Camden, John McCormick, Patrick J. Gallagher; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott, Zebulon L. York; Cumberland, James H. Elkinton; Essex, Charles F. Murphy, Thomas A. Sisco; Gloucester, James H. Pierson, Charles B. Platt; Hunterdon, William M. Huffman, Thomas M. Warford; Mercer, Roeloff Van Dyke; Middlesex, Cornelius W. Castner; Monmouth, John Borden, William I. Conover; Morris, Edward R. Miller, George W. Campbell, Jr.; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Passaic, Charles A. Shriner, George Waldron; Salem, William Lawrence, Paul Jacquett; Somerset, John S. Bishop, John S. Field; Sussex, David Couse, Jr., Warren H. Vansickel; Union, Percy Ohl, William F. Force; Warren, John C. Kitchen, Timothy T. Cook.

State Board of Visitors to the Agricultural College: 1st District—I. M. Smalley, Cumberland, 1890; Thomas H. Dudley, Camden, 1890. 2d District—Wilson D. Havens, Mercer, 1891; Ralph Ege, Mercer, 1890. 3d District—John V. N. Willis, Monmouth, 1890; James Neilson, Middlesex, 1890. 4th District—Caleb Wyckoff, Warren, 1890; Abraham S. Sergeant, Hunterdon, 1891. 5th District—Samuel R. Demarest, Bergen, 1890; Oliver Crane, Morristown, 1891. 6th District—William R. Ward, Essex, 1890; William M. Force, Essex, 1891. 7th District—Abram W. Duryee, Hudson, 1890; James Stevens, Hudson, 1890.

Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Women—Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; Belmont Perry, Woodbury, 1894; Benjamin F. Lee, Trenton, 1894; Joseph Parrish, Burlington, 1892; Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Elizabeth, 1892; Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Orange, 1890; Mrs. Martha Keighley, Vineland, 1890.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF HOLDING COURTS, &C.

County Collector's term of office is one year.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, about 800.

Sheriff—Smith E. Johnson, 1890.
Coroners—John S. Westcott, 1892; Harvey E. Bowles, 1891; Richard M. Sooy, 1890.
County Clerk—Lewis Evans, 1890.
Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1892.
County Collector—Allen B Endicott, Atlantic City.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, 1892; Joseph Scull, 1893; Richard J. Byrnes, 1891.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1893.
Terms of Court—April, September and December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, about 4,300.

Sheriff—James A. Haring, 1892.
Coroners—Jacob M. Hill, 1892; Charles P. Yoe, 1892; Henry G. Hering, 1890.
County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1890.
Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1893.
County Collector—John W. Bogart, Hohokus.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.
Law Judge—James M. Van Valen, 1893.
Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, 1892; Aaron G. Garrison, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1890.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—George F. Harbert, 1890.
Coroners—Enoch De Worth, 1892; Alfred Palmer, Joseph H. Coppuck, 1890.
County Clerk—Charles T. Parker, 1893.
Surrogate—Henry Darnell, 1891.
Auditor—Joseph S. Gibson.
County Collector—Joseph Powell, Lumberton.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Lay Judges—Stacy H. Scott, 1894; Benajah P. Wills, 1892; Joshua Forsyth, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Chas. E. Hendrickson, 1890.
Terms of Court—April and December, third Tuesday; September, fourth Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 52,884.

Sheriff—David Baird, 1890.
Coroners—George W. Henry, Henry M. Jewett, James G. Stanton, 1890.
County Clerk—Edward Burrough, 1890.
Register of Deeds— Robert S. F. Heath, 1890.
Surrogate—George S. West, 1892.
County Collector—Jonathan Duffield, Camden.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Law Judge—Alfred Hugg, 1892.
Lay Judges—Thomas McDowell, 1893; John Gaunt, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1894.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, 1,610.

Sheriff—Charles Nichols, 1892.
Coroners—James Chester, George W. Urquhart, Daniel C. Eldredge, 1890.

County Clerk—Edward L. Rice, 1895.
Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1892.
County Collector—E. L Ross, Cape May Court House.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—Jesse H. Diverty, 1892; Somers Gandy, 1893; Stephen H. Bennett, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Richard T. Miller, 1894.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 10,065.

Sheriff—Benjamin F. Shaw, 1890.
Coroners—Edward H. Bedwell, 1891; Isaiah Barnes, 1890; John P. Miller, 1892.
County Clerk—William B. Trenchard, 1894.
Surrogate—Samuel P. Fithian, 1893.
County Collector—James W. Trenchard, Bridgeton.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Law Judge—James R. Hoagland, 1894.
Lay Judges—Nathaniel Stratton, 1893; Eli B. Hendee, 1892.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William A. Logue, 1894.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 152,988.

Sheriff—Edwin W. Hine, 1890.
Coroners—Dr. Hugh P. Roden, Walling V. W. Vreeland, Gustav J. Wolber, 1890.
County Clerk—Samuel A. Smith, 1892.
Surrogate—John B. Dusenberry, 1894.
County Collector—Joseph M. Smith, Newark.
Register of Deeds—Richard E. Cogan, 1893.
President Judge—David A. Depue, 1894.
Law Judge—Andrew Kirkpatrick, 1890.
Lay Judges—Carl Buttner, 1894; Michael J. Ledwith, 1892.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Elvin W. Crane, 1894.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,278.

Sheriff—Frank B. Ridgway, 1890.
Coroners—J. Ellis Paulin and Joseph L. Franklin, 1892; William H. Hoffman, 1890.
County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1892.
Surrogate—Millard F. Du Bois, 1894.
County Collector—Charles S. Knisell, Woodbury.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Lay Judges—William Beckett, 1893; Edmund Jones, 1892; Edward L. Stratton, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1894.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 153,513.

Sheriff—Robert Davis, 1890.
Coroners—James Murrer, 1891; George T. Brockner and John F. O'Hara, 1890.
County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, 1895.
Surrogate—James H. O'Neil, 1891.
County Collector—Hugh Dugan, Jersey City.
Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, 1895.
President Judge—Manning M. Knapp, 1896.
Law Judge—Job H. Lippincott, 1893.
Lay Judges—Elijah T. Paxton, 1892; Albert Hoffman, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1893.
Port Warden—Edwin R. Stanton, 1893.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,909.

Sheriff—John T. Cox, 1890.
Coroners—Gideon C. Angle, Edward W. Closson and Moses D. Knight, 1890.
County Clerk—William D. Bloom, 1893.

Surrogate—Isaac S. Cramer, 1894.
County Collector—Edward Humphrey, Glen Gardner.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—Richard S. Kuhl, 1891.
Lay Judges—Peter Martenis, 1893; Henry P. Cullen, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Octavius P. Chamberlain, 1891.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 45,266.

Sheriff—Charles B. Robison, 1890.
Coroners—Thomas Abbott, John R. D. Bower and Cornelius Abrahams, 1890.
County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1893.
Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1894.
County Collector—John H. Heil, Trenton.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—John H. Stewart, 1890.
Lay Judges—Josiah W. Wright, 1892; William S. Yard, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Bayard Stockton, 1893.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 18,258.

Sheriff—Peter W. Fick, 1890.
Coroners—Frank B. Norton, 1891; Charles F. Newton, 1891, and Nicholas Stack, 1890.
County Clerk—Patrick Convery, 1894.
Surrogate—Benjamin F. Howell, 1892.
County Collector—Richard Serviss, New Brunswick.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1890.
Law Judge—Charles T. Cowenhoven, 1890.
Lay Judges—Matthew O'Gorman, 1892; Manning Freeman, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Kearny Rice, 1893.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,124.

Sheriff—Theodore Fields, 1890.
Coroners—J. J. Barkalow, Frederick M. Vanderveer, Wm. C. Smith, 1890.
County Clerk—James H. Patterson, 1893.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1893.
County Collector—John T. Haight, Colts Neck.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1890.
Law Judge—Alfred Walling, Jr., 1890.
Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1892; Pitney Curtis, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles Haight, 1893.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, about 5,418.

Sheriff—Ira W. Corey, 1890.
Coroners—Gustave A. Becker, James C. Hazen, Elijah Dufford, 1890.
County Clerk—Elias B. Mott, 1893.
Surrogate—Charles A. Gillen, 1893.
County Collector—Mahlon Hoagland, Sr., Rockaway.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.
Law Judge—Francis Child, 1893.
Lay Judges—De Witt C. Quimby, 1892; Charles Hardin, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1893.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,300.

Sheriff—George H. Holman, 1890.
Coroners—Stephen F. Irons, Luke A. Courtney, Thomas Graham, 1890.
County Clerk—Abram C. B. Havens, 1893.
Surrogate—Charles H. Wardell, 1890.

County Collector—Eugene F. Cranmer, West Creek.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1890.
Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1892; Richard H. Conover, 1893; Enoch H. Jones, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1892.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 63,273.

Sheriff—C. A. Cadmus, 1890.
Coroners—John D. S. Goodridge and Frank H. Rice, 1890; Frank L. Habben, 1892.
County Clerk—William M. Smith, 1891.
Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1890.
County Collector—P. Henry Shields, Paterson.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.
Law Judge—John Hopper, 1892.
Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1893; John J. Warren, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William B. Gourley, 1891.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,516.

Sheriff—James Butcher, 1890.
Coroners—Thomas Dunn, Franklin Beckett, John C. Moore, 1890.
County Clerk—Clinton Kelty, 1894.
Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1892.
County Collector—Quinton Harris, Harmersville.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1892; William Plummer, 1893; Robert M. Hitchner, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Albert H. Slape, 1890.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,316.

Sheriff—Lewis M. Coddington, 1892.
Coroners—George V. Van Neste, Frederick Jones, Claudius R. P. Fisher, 1890.
County Clerk—William A. Schomp, 1890.
Surrogate—A. T. Huff, 1893.
County Collector—Hugh Gaston, Somerville.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.
Law Judge—John D. Bartine, 1890.
Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1892; Arthur S. Ten Eyck, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1894.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,648.

Sheriff—Henry C. Stoll, 1890.
Coroners—Dawson Woodruff, Sidney B. Straley, Dayton Cole, 1890.
County Clerk—Charles W. Shaw, 1892.
Surrogate—Jonas S. Decker, 1893.
County Collector—Theodore Morford, Newton.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.
Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1891.
Lay Judges—Robert A. Sheppard, 1893; Samuel T. Smith, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1893.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 32,119.

Sheriff—Frederick F. Glasby, 1890.
Coroners—Alfred Q. Donovan, 1891; Monroe B. Long and David M. Miller, 1890.
County Clerk—J. L. Crowell, 1892.
Surrogate—George T. Parrott, 1892.

County Collector—E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1890.
Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1893.
Lay Judges—Louis S. Hyer, 1892; James J. Wiley, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, 1891.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,814.

Sheriff—George Lommasson, 1890.
Coroners—Peter H. Hogerty and Edward W. Sharps, 1891; Everit J. Bergen, 1890.
County Clerk—Theodore P. Hopler, 1890.
Surrogate—William O'Neil, 1894.
County Collector—P. W. Squier, Marksboro.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—Irving W. Schultz, 1894.
Lay Judges—William H. Dawes, 1894; Uzal Canfield, 1890.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, 1891.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Garrison.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Chief Justice Beasley.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Justice Scudder.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1889.

Atlantic County.

	—Gov.—			—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	French, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	Wilbur, Pro.	Beckwith, Dem.	Hudson, Rep.	Blake, Pro.
Absecon	74	46	6	75	41	7	74	43	6
Atlantic City—									
'st Ward, 1st Dist.	158	203	5	175	186	3	179	181	5
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	105	226	9	124	209	7	120	211	9
1st Ward, 3d Dist.	89	170	8	95	162	8	97	162	9
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	114	173	4	116	169	4	113	173	4
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	136	209	9	150	193	9	140	200	14
2d Ward, 3d Dist.	153	217	10	170	194	10	161	209	10
2d Ward, 4th Dist.	153	162	22	171	141	23	166	142	29
	908	1360	67	1002	1254	64	976	1278	80
Buena Vista	91	99	2	91	98	2	89	100	2
Egg Harbor City	189	102	.....	179	110	.....	185	105	.....
Egg Harbor Township	147	146	25	146	142	27	147	145	27
Galloway	217	238	4	204	247	3	214	239	3
Hamilton	127	202	13	126	202	11	115	214	11
Hammonton	179	256	64	259	177	61	175	256	66
Linwood	32	65	7	41	54	8	35	61	8
Mullica	64	96	10	60	98	11	61	99	10
Pleasantville	88	147	27	80	149	28	91	137	32
Somers Point	39	10	2	40	7	1	39	10	2
South Atlantic City	17	4	.....	21	.....	.....	17	4	.....
Weymouth	75	47	9	78	46	7	71	53	7
	2247	2818	236	2401	2625	230	2289	2744	254
Plurality		571			224			455	

Total number of election precincts in county, 20.

Bergen County.

1st District.	Gov.			Sen.			Ass'y.		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Winton, Dem.	Moore, Rep.	Church, Pro.	De Ronde, Dem.	Dutton, Rep.	Tibbets, Pro.
Englewood, West Dist.	259	169	4	210	216	4	262	165	4
East Dist.	123	175	9	95	204	8	132	169	8
Harrington	265	193	10	261	193	11	266	191	10
Hohokus	215	207	3	222	199	3	213	208	3
Orvil	175	199	6	174	200	5	175	199	6
Palisade	264	165	3	256	173	2	261	166	3
Ridgefield—East Dist.	280	144	5	247	175	5	273	148	6
West Dist.	208	173	5	155	227	3	216	167	4
Washington—1st Dist.	99	82	2	99	82	2	99	82	2
2d Dist.	180	93	7	179	95	7	180	94	6
	2068	1600	54	1898	1764	50	2077	1589	52
Plurality	468			134			488		

2d District.	Gov.			Sen.			Ass'y.		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Winton, Dem.	Moore, Rep.	Church, Pro.	Zimmermann, Dem.	Hanfield, Rep.	Sutton, Pro.
Franklin	192	217	8	187	225	6	190	220	7
Lodi—1st Dist.	283	144	.....	276	147	.....	298	127	.....
2d Dist.	117	158	1	142	131	2	146	126	2
Boiling Springs	108	94	5	97	104	5	102	95	8
Midland	157	175	3	153	175	1	160	174	1
New Barbadoes—1st Dist.	277	124	12	275	119	12	262	131	13
2d Dist.	194	218	19	179	234	13	171	240	16
3d Dist.	204	48	3	195	52	3	193	60	2
	675	390	34	649	405	28	626	431	31
Ridgewood	150	209	4	153	204	4	152	208	4
Saddle River	169	130	.....	174	125	.....	169	130	.....
Union	157	78	1	160	75	.....	154	80	.....
Rutherford	120	179	30	118	182	29	122	179	27
	2128	1774	86	2109	1773	75	2119	1772	80
Plurality	354			336			347		
	4196	3374	140	4007	3587	125			
Plurality in county	822			470					

Total number of election precincts in county, 22.

Burlington County.

1st District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Davis, Dem.	Hutchinson, Rep.	Woodruff, Pro.
Bordentown—1st Dist.	185	288	14	152	314	13
2d Dist.	267	263	9	222	303	12
3d Dist	142	103	5	114	130	5
	594	654	28	488	747	30
Chesterfield	92	234	5	93	232	5
Easthampton	89	85	3	91	84	3
Mansfield	193	229	17	197	228	16
New Hanover	262	236	14	288	206	14
Pemberton—East Dist.	229	279	7	239	266	10
West Dist.	90	110	4	94	105	5
Springfield	207	184	5	210	180	5
Woodland	45	40	.....	41	44	.....
	1801	2051	83	1741	2092	88
Plurality		250			351	

2d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Perkins, Dem.	Hansell, Rep.	Ridgway, Pro.
Beverly City	152	229	32	193	189	28
Beverly Township	145	194	19	201	141	18
Burlington—1st Dist.	180	217	4	183	215	3
2d Dist.	248	329	4	281	296	.....
3d Dist.	252	308	5	261	297	6
4th Dist.	205	314	8	221	295	8
	885	1168	21	946	1103	17
Cinnaminson—1st Dist.	228	313	32	251	291	32
2d Dist.	135	72	5	139	68	5
Delran	313	142	14	326	126	15
Florence	168	267	15	179	255	15
Willingboro	96	78	8	91	83	7
	2122	2463	146	2326	2256	187
Plurality		341		70		

3d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Haines, Dem.	Sharp, Rep.	Oatman, Jr., Pro.
Bass River	117	43	8	108	55	12
Chester—East Dist.	88	201	34	91	198	34
West Dist.	138	236	32	138	230	37
Evesham	173	188	10	162	200	9
Little Egg Harbor	66	248	49	65	247	51
Lumberton	146	212	24	144	213	26
Medford	193	271	10	142	321	11
Mount Laurel	110	205	2	111	203	3
Northampton—1st Dist.	148	222	23	155	216	21
2d Dist.	140	223	16	147	211	19
3d Dist.	158	309	13	168	296	15
	446	754	52	470	723	55
Randolph	12	39	4	11	40	4
Shamong	131	113	3	132	112	3
Southampton—East Dist.	121	112	3	124	109	2
West Dist.	120	177	1	120	175	1
Washington	15	36	.....	15	36	.....
Westhampton	39	100	2	37	101	3
	1915	2935	234	1870	2963	251
Plurality		1020			1093	
	5838	7449	463			
Plurality in county		1611				

Total number of election precincts in county, 39.

Camden County.

1st District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Gardiner, Dem.	Woolman, Rep.	Lippincott, Pro.
	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
Camden City—1st Ward, 1st Dist.	88	239	.....	87	235	3
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	86	167	7	84	168	6
1st Ward, 3d Dist.	141	285	16	143	280	19
1st Ward, 4th Dist.	152	283	8	152	282	9
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	98	279	8	97	281	8
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	208	230	5	205	231	5
2d Ward, 3d Dist.	165	323	19	170	317	19
2d Ward, 4th Dist.	72	168	7	72	164	8
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	225	256	15	224	255	16
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	234	329	13	231	331	13
4th Ward, 1st Dist.	163	340	16	163	338	16
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	132	206	13	131	201	14
4th Ward, 3d Dist.	95	178	11	94	180	10
8th Ward, 1st Dist.	230	273	4	230	272	4
8th Ward, 2d Dist.	106	321	2	106	321	2
9th Ward, 1st Dist.	137	251	8	137	248	9
9th Ward, 2d Dist.	75	185	9	74	182	9
9th Ward, 3d Dist.	131	231	5	131	231	5
Merchantville	76	139	5	70	144	6
Delaware	125	154	3	125	154	3
Haddon—1st Dist.	130	406	36	132	402	37
2d Dist.	69	107	12	68	101	9
Stockton—1st Dist.	178	309	21	176	308	21
2d Dist.	43	25	2	42	26	2
Centre—2d Dist.	53	100	.....	11	108	.....
	3212	5784	245	3155	5760	263
Plurality		2572			2605	

2d District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Hubbs, Dem.	Harris, Rep.	Sharpley, Pro.
	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
Camden City—5th Ward, 1st Dist.	179	290	4	207	261	5
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	217	274	15	221	266	17
5th Ward, 3d Dist.	242	243	14	246	238	13
6th Ward, 1st Dist.	203	214	8	199	216	8
6th Ward, 2d Dist.	210	184	5	219	173	6
6th Ward, 3d Dist.	132	149	6	135	145	7
6th Ward, 4th Dist.	201	195	4	209	186	4
7th Ward, 1st Dist.	47	91	3	50	88	1
7th Ward, 2d Dist.	172	342	6	177	337	6
7th Ward, 3d Dist.	157	336	1	157	336	1
Stockton—3d Dist.	159	200	24	168	190	21
4th Dist.	189	79	10	215	55	8
	2108	2597	100	2203	2491	97
Plurality		489			288	

3d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Nash, Dem.	Kirkbride, Rep.	Hurlock, Pro.
Centre—1st Dist	95	115	12	97	112	12
Gloucester City—1st Ward	374	225	2	373	224	2
2d Ward, 1st Dist	261	175	3	260	176	3
2d Ward, 2d Dist	238	121	2	244	116	2
	873	521	7	877	516	7
Gloucester Township—1st Dist	172	183	17	182	176	16
2d Dist	124	136	1	114	147	.....
Waterford	236	223	9	238	219	9
Winslow	159	214	1	153	219	.....
	1659	1392	47	1661	1389	44
Plurality	267			272		
	6979	9773	392			
Plurality in county		2794				

Total number of election precincts in county, 45.

VOTE IN CAMDEN CITY.

	—Gov.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—Ass'y.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Camden City—1st Ward	467	974	31	466	965	37
2d Ward	543	1000	39	544	993	40
3d Ward	459	585	28	455	586	29
4th Ward	390	724	40	388	719	40
5th Ward	638	807	33	674	765	35
6th Ward	746	742	23	762	720	25
7th Ward	376	769	10	384	761	8
8th Ward	336	594	6	336	598	6
9th Ward	343	667	22	342	661	23
	4298	6862	232	4351	6768	243
Plurality		2564			2417	

Cape May County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Oliver, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	Cresse, Pro.
Anglesea	25	17	.....	26	16	.....
Cape May City	184	197	33	201	152	35
Cape May Point	3	25	.....	3	25	.....
Dennis	232	159	16	210	169	13
Holly Beach City	22	50	.....	20	51	.....
Lower	121	166	16	125	160	16
Middle—1st Dist	134	191	12	132	194	12
2d Dist	131	115	4	129	115	4
Ocean City	21	59	11	22	57	12
Sea Isle City	72	66	1	67	72	.....
Upper	67	228	16	92	196	16
West Cape May	36	78	18	46	64	18
	1048	1351	127	1073	1271	126
Plurality in county		303			198	

Total number of election precincts in county, 12.

Cumberland County.

	—Gov.—			—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Baker, Dem.	Fowler, Rep.	Gilbert, Pro.	Richman, Dem.	Glaspell, Rep.	Newcomb, Pro.
Bridgeton—									
1st Ward, 1st Precinct	174	183	24	174	183	23	173	183	23
1st Ward, 2d Precinct	170	182	18	176	173	19	173	174	19
2d Ward, 1st Precinct	159	184	12	158	179	13	153	181	13
2d Ward, 2d Precinct	94	130	3	97	128	3	94	129	4
3d Ward, 1st Precinct	82	128	8	82	128	9	82	127	9
3d Ward, 2d Precinct	168	227	35	171	220	35	168	226	36
4th Ward	194	296	45	197	291	45	196	296	43
	1041	1330	145	1055	1302	147	1039	1316	147
Commercial—1st Dist	89	221	15	92	218	15	90	220	15
2d Dist	61	143	5	60	142	6	61	142	5
Downe	121	132	26	120	131	30	127	124	26
Fairfield	143	191	24	142	191	25	146	189	24
Greenwich	79	200	6	79	198	6	52	223	5
Hopewell	182	177	17	183	176	17	181	177	17
Lawrence	198	149	66	200	143	69	227	123	67
Stow Creek	91	101	19	89	102	19	90	102	19
	2005	2644	323	2020	2603	334	2013	2616	325
Plurality		639			583			603	

2d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Sen.— Baker, Dem.	Fowler, Rep.	Gilbert, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Vanlear, Dem.	Cheesman, Rep.	Bingham, Pro.
Deerfield	335	153	11	346	141	11	367	114	9
Landis—1st Dist.	54	39	13	58	34	11	53	38	14
2d Dist.	54	75	18	66	65	17	55	74	18
3d Dist.	84	65	24	98	56	18	82	68	23
4th Dist.	113	75	16	128	61	15	112	76	16
5th Dist.	46	79	13	63	63	12	47	79	12
	351	333	84	413	279	73	349	335	83
Maurice River—1st Dist.	59	117	15	63	114	14	60	116	15
2d Dist.	139	147	6	141	147	5	139	151	5
Millville—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	142	193	18	146	187	18	140	195	18
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	101	159	13	104	153	13	93	165	14
2d Ward	109	246	33	117	240	31	107	245	33
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	168	121	18	166	126	16	163	126	17
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	147	67	18	148	56	17	146	69	17
4th Ward	126	267	22	139	255	19	125	267	20
	793	1053	122	820	1017	114	774	1067	119
Vineland	318	433	65	412	346	57	314	435	66
	1995	2236	303	2195	2044	274	2003	2218	297
Plurality		241		151				215	
	4000	4880	626	4215	4647	608			
Plurality in county		880			432				

Total number of election precincts in county, 29.

Essex County.

1st District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Rabenstein Dem.	Heinkel, Rep.	Walker, Pro.
Newark—12th Ward, 2d Dist.	501	162	1	443	253	1
12th Ward, 3d Dist.	400	326	1	419	302	5
12th Ward, 4th Dist.	517	144	1	426	238	1
12th Ward, 5th Dist.	265	184	2	265	181	3
	1683	816	5	1553	974	10
Plurality	867			579		

2d District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Ass'y. Trier, Dem.	Ass'y. Christie, Rep.	Ass'y. Ryno, Pro.
Newark—5th Ward, 1st Dist.	390	251	7	357	280	8
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	336	264	6	300	298	5
10th Ward, 1st Dist.	289	273	3	269	292	3
10th Ward, 2d Dist.	321	307	3	281	340	4
10th Ward, 3d Dist.	212	177	1	184	206	.....
10th Ward, 4th Dist.	305	163	1	274	187	1
10th Ward, 5th Dist.	372	234	3	309	293	3
12th Ward, 1st Dist.	468	93	3	422	128	3
	2693	1762	27	2396	2024	27
Plurality	931			372		

3d District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Ass'y. Mendels, Jr., Dem.	Ass'y. Pollock, Rep.	Ass'y. Hoagland, Pro.
Newark—3d Ward, 1st Dist.	213	296	3	209	298	4
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	174	240	5	172	239	4
3d Ward, 3d Dist.	129	309	8	118	310	10
9th Ward, 1st Dist.	156	283	4	149	290	5
9th Ward, 2d Dist.	150	347	7	140	354	7
9th Ward, 3d Dist.	140	377	5	132	383	5
13th Ward, 8th Dist.	91	243	5	82	239	5
14th Ward, 1st Dist.	96	368	7	87	373	7
14th Ward, 2d Dist.	129	425	7	125	427	6
	1278	2881	51	1214	2913	53
Plurality		603			1699	

4th District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Ass'y. Smith, Dem.	Ass'y. Gilford, Rep.	Ass'y. Kierstead, Pro.
Newark—2d Ward, 1st Dist.	192	233	2	189	236	1
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	115	131	8	116	131	8
2d Ward, 3d Dist.	399	216	2	401	214	2
2d Ward, 4th Dist.	328	254	5	327	253	5
4th Ward, 1st Dist.	379	238	2	379	234	2
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	423	215	3	421	215	3
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	268	168	3	267	168	3
	2104	1455	25	2100	1451	24
Plurality	649			649		

5TH DISTRICT.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Kalisch, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Ellis, Pro.
Newark—1st Ward, 1st Dist.	201	264	7	208	256	7
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	322	298	2	320	297	2
1st Ward, 3d Dist.	227	199	5	225	198	6
1st Ward, 4th Dist.	126	133	3	126	132	3
7th Ward, 1st Dist.	487	152	2	472	163	2
7th Ward, 2d Dist.	430	110	4	419	114	3
15th Ward, 1st Dist.	275	293	4	271	296	4
15th Ward, 2d Dist.	282	241	2	265	257	2
15th Ward, 3d Dist.	236	284	5	228	239	4
	2586	1924	34	2534	1952	33
Plurality	662			582		

6TH DISTRICT.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Mead, Dem.	Price, Rep.	Holmes, Pro.
Newark—8th Ward, 1st Dist.	209	259	22	195	252	40
8th Ward, 2d Dist.	306	178	3	301	177	8
8th Ward, 3d Dist.	188	509	34	177	494	57
8th Ward, 4th Dist.	149	299	15	142	304	16
8th Ward, 5th Dist.	251	415	27	247	407	33
8th Ward, 6th Dist.	249	358	13	229	372	19
11th Ward, 1st Dist.	182	309	17	179	307	20
11th Ward, 2d Dist.	120	378	33	122	375	34
11th Ward, 3d Dist.	329	80	4	329	80	4
11th Ward, 4th Dist.	198	177	4	197	177	5
	2181	2962	172	2118	2945	236
Plurality		781			827	

7TH DISTRICT.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Trefz, Dem.	Aber, Rep.	Bailey, Pro.
Newark—6th Ward, 1st Dist.	320	335	11	311	336	12
6th Ward, 2d Dist.	307	200	.....	309	194	.....
6th Ward, 3d Dist.	398	416	.....	401	408	.....
6th Ward, 4th Dist.	302	247	4	300	243	6
6th Ward, 5th Dist.	240	267	.....	244	257	.....
6th Ward, 6th Dist.	257	268	9	260	264	10
6th Ward, 7th Dist.	269	159	8	244	174	11
7th Ward, 3d Dist.	449	75	3	443	76	3
	2542	1967	35	2512	1952	42
Plurality	575			560		

8th District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Bertram, Dem.	Ulrich, Rep.	Vogtlen, Pro.
Newark—13th Ward, 1st Dist.	261	281	1	257	285	1
13th Ward, 2d Dist	344	263	1	329	272	1
13th Ward, 3d Dist.	337	139	1	312	164	1
13th Ward, 4th Dist.	339	199	.....	314	225	.....
13th Ward, 5th Dist.	402	280	2	376	301	2
13th Ward, 6th Dist.	333	366	2	325	372	2
13th Ward, 7th Dist.	303	230	2	303	229	2
	2319	1758	9	2216	1848	9
Plurality	561			368		

9th District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Snyder, Dem.	Riker, Rep.	Waterman, Pro.
Clinton—1st Dist.	233	330	15	227	329	16
2d Dist.	29	73	1	22	81	.....
Orange—1st Ward, 1st Dist.	136	205	13	152	192	12
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	291	197	2	296	191	2
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	256	137	4	257	135	4
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	273	247	21	283	238	16
3d Ward, 1st Dist	265	173	5	246	188	5
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	233	151	2	219	156	2
3d Ward, 3d Dist.	411	239	5	395	239	3
	1865	1349	52	1848	1339	44
South Orange—1st Dist.	286	180	15	291	178	15
2d Dist.	107	107	7	105	104	8
3d Dist.	82	73	1	80	75	1
	475	360	23	476	357	24
West Orange—1st Dist.	246	143	3	241	145	3
2d Dist.	153	108	3	152	110	3
	3001	2363	97	2966	2361	90
Plurality	638			605		

10TH DISTRICT.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Michel, Dem.	Jackson, Rep.	Conners, Pro.
Belleville—1st Dist.	131	201	6	99	235	3
2d Dist.	225	100	4	206	118	5
Bloomfield—1st Dist.	163	346	12	170	339	12
2d Dist.	117	233	6	118	232	6
3d Dist.	160	222	25	156	225	26
	440	801	43	444	796	44
Caldwell—1st Dist.	190	182	13	196	175	13
2d Dist.	119	136	25	116	136	28
East Orange—1st Ward.	112	226	27	106	231	27
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	90	272	5	88	276	5
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	62	154	11	65	152	9
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	96	244	4	94	246	4
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	55	137	9	54	136	10
4th Ward, 1st Dist.	56	132	9	55	134	8
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	137	349	8	132	348	7
	608	1514	73	594	1523	70
Franklin	103	196	10	93	205	10
Montclair—1st Dist.	203	248	23	207	237	24
2d Dist.	97	202	4	98	187	5
3d Dist.	167	250	7	173	243	8
	467	700	34	478	667	37
Livingston	87	171	8	86	172	8
Millburn	198	208	11	201	205	11
	2568	4209	227	2513	4232	229
Plurality		1641			1719	
	22955	22097	682			
Plurality in county	858					

Total number of election precincts in county, 96.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Newark—1st Ward	876	894	17	879	883	18
2d Ward	1034	834	17	1033	834	16
3d Ward	516	838	16	499	847	18
4th Ward	1070	621	8	1067	617	8
5th Ward	726	515	13	657	578	13
6th Ward	2093	1892	32	2069	1876	39
7th Ward	1366	337	9	1334	353	8
8th Ward	1352	2018	114	1291	2006	173
9th Ward	446	1007	16	421	1027	17
10th Ward	1499	1154	11	1317	1318	11
11th Ward	829	944	58	827	939	63
12th Ward	2151	909	8	1975	1102	13
13th Ward	2410	2001	14	2298	2087	14
14th Ward	225	793	14	212	800	13
15th Ward	793	768	11	764	792	10
	17386	15525	358	16643	16059	434
Plurality	1861			584		

Gloucester County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Long, Dem.	West, Rep.	Downer, Pro.
Clayton—1st Dist.	120	203	8	123	198	8
2d Dist.	115	102	7	116	99	8
Deptford	124	255	14	126	251	14
East Greenwich	116	154	18	119	149	19
Franklin	262	168	18	250	175	23
Glassboro—1st Dist.	128	166	11	134	156	11
2d Dist.	164	114	5	164	111	5
Greenwich	212	239	9	216	232	9
Harrison	156	206	30	155	207	28
Logan	233	121	22	212	144	22
Mantua	232	163	11	234	158	12
Monroe	221	204	26	237	194	23
South Harrison	94	141	8	92	140	11
Washington	154	129	12	153	130	12
West Deptford	114	217	4	113	217	4
Woolwich	177	282	17	175	281	16
Woodbury—1st Ward	59	147	5	65	138	5
2d Ward	114	215	10	113	214	10
3d Ward	139	143	11	138	142	11
	312	505	26	316	494	26
	2934	3369	246	2935	3336	251
Plurality in county		435			401	

Total number of election precincts in county, 19.

Hudson County.

1st District.	—Gov.—			—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	McDonald, Dem.	Stuhr, I. D. & R.	Mayer, Jr., Pro.	Mullone, Dem.	Blakely, Rep.	Miller, Pro.
Jersey City—1st Precinct...	425	78	.....	438	65	.....	446	57	.....
2d Precinct...	209	82	.....	207	81	.....	205	78	.....
3d Precinct...	326	123	1	322	124	2	338	110	2
4th Precinct...	309	14	.....	309	13	.....	308	15	.....
5th Precinct...	171	105	1	105	102	1	180	89	1
6th Precinct...	142	162	5	135	152	5	151	136	9
7th Precinct...	175	63	2	167	64	2	167	65	2
8th Precinct...	144	103	4	144	101	4	143	92	5
9th Precinct...	503	8	.....	501	10	.....	502	9	.....
	2404	738	13	2328	712	14	2440	651	19
Plurality.....	1666			1616			1789		

2d District.	—Gov.—			—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	McDonald, Dem.	Stuhr, I. D. & R.	Mayer, Jr., Pro.	Byrne, Dem.	Abernethy, Rep.	Boden, Pro.
Jersey City—1st Precinct...	435	23	.....	426	30	.....	440	13	.....
2d Precinct...	384	13	.....	358	35	.....	353	41	.....
3d Precinct...	431	60	.....	431	60	.....	436	45	.....
4th Precinct...	171	48	.....	153	69	.....	149	61	.....
5th Precinct...	322	202	3	274	238	2	293	224	2
6th Precinct...	350	246	6	291	298	5	287	302	6
7th Precinct...	653	127	.....	639	142	.....	673	108	.....
8th Precinct...	316	81	.....	315	86	.....	227	119	.....
9th Precinct...	82	43	.....	73	51	.....	66	56	.....
10th Precinct...	113	92	.....	101	101	.....	93	110	.....
11th Precinct...	164	157	4	136	182	4	120	198	4
12th Precinct...	121	124	5	106	133	6	104	140	5
13th Precinct...	141	123	.....	131	119	.....	128	128	.....
	3683	1339	18	3434	1544	17	3369	1545	17
Plurality.....	2344			1890			1824		

3D DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Sen. McDonald, Dem.	Sen. Stuhr, I. D. & Rep.	Sen. Mayer, Jr., Pro.	Ass'y. Murphy, Dem.	Ass'y. Midlige, Rep.	Ass'y. Watt, Rep.	Ass'y. Noelke, Ind. Dem.	Ass'y. Merchutt, Pro.
1st Precinct...	106	95	.....	83	116	.....	72	69	35	23	.....
2d Precinct...	166	56	.....	148	72	.....	128	23	36	32	.....
3d Precinct...	187	28	.....	178	35	.....	171	14	7	16	.....
4th Precinct...	166	69	.....	149	84	.....	134	42	33	23	.....
5th Precinct...	163	138	1	148	146	1	152	89	23	36	1
6th Precinct...	190	164	2	172	173	2	143	129	37	44	1
7th Precinct...	159	171	1	142	177	1	112	110	81	25	1
8th Precinct...	94	152	3	76	159	3	40	134	31	44	1
9th Precinct...	116	182	5	93	192	5	70	141	27	53	5
10th Precinct...	93	159	1	79	171	1	54	151	29	15	1
11th Precinct...	194	91	.....	192	100	.....	151	65	47	22	.....
12th Precinct...	106	91	.....	79	116	.....	60	89	19	37	.....
13th Precinct...	161	107	1	131	134	1	99	87	14	66	1
14th Precinct...	173	78	.....	162	86	.....	137	58	28	21	.....
15th Precinct...	300	68	.....	268	95	.....	212	65	23	57	.....
16th Precinct...	200	57	.....	183	72	.....	131	16	7	101	.....
	2574	1706	14	2283	1928	14	1866	1282	476	615	11
Plurality.....	868			355			584				

4TH DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Sen. McDonald, Dem.	Sen. Stuhr, I. D. & Rep.	Sen. Mayer, Jr., Pro.	Ass'y. Heppenheimer, Dem.	Ass'y. Peck, Rep.	Ass'y. Tirchok, Pro.	Ass'y. Kern, Ind. Dem.
1st Precinct.....	233	95	3	189	132	5	146	81	2	96
2d Precinct.....	261	122	.....	238	138	.....	240	119	.....	122
3d Precinct.....	358	138	2	229	194	2	304	88	2	103
4th Precinct.....	375	210	2	288	287	2	280	128	.....	171
5th Precinct.....	235	223	11	160	283	13	157	153	7	152
6th Precinct.....	234	54	.....	221	70	.....	213	43	.....	36
7th Precinct.....	279	139	.....	218	197	.....	200	125	.....	94
8th Precinct.....	212	93	2	171	126	3	152	61	2	89
9th Precinct.....	284	176	3	228	227	.....	240	100	.....	122
10th Precinct.....	134	57	2	114	78	1	71	44	1	75
11th Precinct.....	153	41	.....	126	69	.....	113	13	.....	58
12th Precinct.....	140	53	.....	130	63	.....	105	47	.....	39
	2898	1401	25	2312	1864	26	2221	1012	14	1157
Plurality.....	1497			448			1209			

5TH DISTRICT.	—GOV.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—SEN.— McDonald, Dem.	Stuhr, I. D. & R.	Mayer, Jr., Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Ayman, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Banks, Pro.
Jersey City—1st Precinct...	244	17	.....	251	10	.....	230	33	.....
2d Precinct...	213	265	.....	208	270	.....	216	262	.....
3d Precinct...	121	122	.....	113	129	.....	117	122	.....
4th Precinct...	218	54	.....	214	56	.....	183	86	.....
5th Precinct...	159	247	4	154	245	6	155	250	4
6th Precinct...	104	106	.....	93	117	.....	103	107	.....
7th Precinct...	80	185	.....	79	178	2	80	185	.....
8th Precinct...	251	305	.....	245	300	.....	249	307	.....
9th Precinct...	148	87	1	151	79	.....	144	90	.....
10th Precinct...	93	208	.....	95	200	.....	99	202	.....
11th Precinct...	161	266	.....	157	265	.....	152	274	.....
12th Precinct...	149	238	.....	138	241	.....	149	238	.....
	1941	2100	5	1898	2090	8	1877	2156	4
Plurality.....		159			192			279	

6TH DISTRICT.	—GOV.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—SEN.— McDonald, Dem.	Stuhr, I. D. & R.	Mayer, Jr., Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Donnell, Dem.	Erwin, Rep.	Smith, Ind. Dem.	Wilson, Pro.
Jersey City—										
1st Precinct.....	145	159	.....	121	170	.....	70	158	72	.....
2d Precinct.....	117	153	.....	95	174	.....	84	155	30	.....
3d Precinct.....	59	110	2	54	115	2	35	96	37	2
4th Precinct.....	64	51	2	50	62	2	45	50	19	2
5th Precinct.....	108	155	.....	92	168	1	45	138	79	1
6th Precinct.....	124	159	.....	106	170	.....	106	156	16	.....
7th Precinct.....	100	174	2	60	204	2	62	165	50	2
8th Precinct.....	94	89	2	89	93	1	82	92	10	1
9th Precinct.....	138	86	.....	127	96	.....	125	92	7	.....
10th Precinct.....	113	142	.....	104	148	1	80	162	12	1
11th Precinct.....	166	193	4	140	217	3	124	211	22	3
12th Precinct.....	117	40	1	116	39	1	117	38	2	1
	1345	1511	13	1154	1656	13	975	1513	356	13
Bayonne—										
1st Ward.....	238	177	5	197	215	5	188	219	4	5
2d Ward, 1st Dist....	327	155	2	309	167	2	285	180	16	2
2d Ward, 2d Dist....	104	148	10	90	159	11	69	180	4	9
3d Ward.....	184	281	11	162	299	11	153	305	4	11
4th Ward.....	393	75	.....	381	81	.....	388	83	6	.....
5th Ward.....	266	82	.....	258	89	.....	231	84	28	.....
	1512	918	28	1397	1010	29	1314	1051	62	27
	2857	2429	41	2551	2666	42	2289	2564	418	40
Plurality.....	428				115			275		

7TH DISTRICT.	—GOV.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—SEN.— McDonald, Dem.	Stuhr, I. D. & R.	Mayer, Jr., Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Kelly, Dem.	Gallagher, Rep.-Dem.	Campbell, Pro.
Jersey City—1st Precinct...	556	144	.....	445	251	.....	326	370	.....
2d Precinct...	117	174	5	97	192	5	114	153	6
3d Precinct...	731	75	.....	644	154	.....	645	155	.....
4th Precinct...	435	55	.....	411	79	.....	345	147	.....
	1839	448	5	1597	676	5	1430	825	6
Hoboken—									
4th Ward, 1st Dist.....	121	30	.....	116	35	.....	89	60	.....
4th Ward, 2d Dist.....	194	45	.....	188	48	.....	174	64	.....
4th Ward, 3d Dist.....	246	48	1	236	57	1	206	78	1
4th Ward, 4th Dist.....	232	65	2	246	46	1	252	36	1
4th Ward, 5th Dist.....	224	51	1	233	44	1	208	66	1
4th Ward, 6th Dist.....	168	64	.....	173	60	.....	173	56	.....
	1185	303	4	1192	290	3	1102	360	3
	3024	751	9	2789	966	8	2532	1185	9
Plurality.....	2273			1823			1347		

8TH DISTRICT.	—GOV.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—SEN.— McDonald, Dem.	Stuhr, I. D. & R.	Mayer, Jr., Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Boyle, Dem.	Kerr, Rep.	Carter, Pro.
Jersey City—1st Precinct...	273	87	2	257	92	2	258	85	2
2d Precinct...	108	36	.....	105	38	.....	110	32	.....
3d Precinct...	33	15	.....	35	12	.....	34	13	.....
4th Precinct...	149	45	1	145	48	1	155	28	1
5th Precinct...	112	42	.....	110	43	.....	114	41	.....
6th Precinct...	121	45	.....	115	49	.....	120	46	.....
7th Precinct...	182	57	.....	173	63	.....	162	67	.....
8th Precinct...	122	77	1	112	85	1	89	108	1
	1100	404	4	1052	430	4	1042	420	4
Harrison—1st Ward.....	275	38	.....	263	45	.....	275	90	.....
2d Ward.....	197	28	.....	198	23	.....	144	81	.....
3d Ward.....	204	138	3	221	116	3	165	176	2
4th Ward.....	377	98	.....	375	83	.....	308	156	.....
	1053	302	3	1057	267	3	892	503	2
Kearny—1st Dist.....	181	101	1	185	102	1	152	134	.....
2d Dist.....	148	173	1	149	172	.....	136	186	.....
3d Dist.....	54	81	.....	70	67	.....	43	92	1
4th Dist.....	86	175	9	116	148	7	107	155	7
	469	530	11	520	489	8	438	567	8
	2622	1236	18	2629	1186	15	2372	1490	14
Plurality.....	1386			1443			882		

9TH DISTRICT.	—GOV.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—SEN.— McDonald, Dem.	Stuhr, I. D. & R.	Mayer, Jr., Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Fagan, Dem.	Hudlick, Rep.	Boldover, Pro.
Hoboken—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	309	117	1	228	200	1	271	154	1
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	232	98	2	141	183	2	197	128	2
1st Ward, 3d Dist.	186	74	.....	151	106	.....	166	90	.....
1st Ward, 4th Dist.	298	71	2	260	108	2	276	86	2
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	268	166	2	176	225	2	236	195	2
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	262	166	5	170	249	6	216	208	6
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	344	73	2	297	119	2	331	77	2
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	433	51	.....	403	90	.....	431	54	.....
3d Ward, 3d Dist.	203	163	4	150	207	4	170	189	5
3d Ward, 4th Dist.	343	255	19	267	321	18	303	290	18
	2878	1234	37	2243	1808	37	2597	1471	38
Plurality	1644			435			1126		

10TH DISTRICT.	—GOV.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—SEN.— McDonald, Dem.	Stuhr, I. D. & R.	Mayer, Jr., Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Usher, Dem.	Frech, Rep.	Humphrey, Pro.
Guttenberg	216	149	1	167	195	1	170	190	1
North Bergen—									
North Dist.	190	74	.....	141	120	.....	162	99	.....
South Dist.	236	62	1	188	107	1	155	141	1
Town of Union—									
1st Dist	236	127	.....	201	158	.....	221	142	.....
2d Dist.	222	115	.....	180	154	.....	214	120	.....
3d Dist.	279	99	.....	208	166	.....	207	171	.....
4th Dist.	223	143	.....	184	177	.....	199	168	.....
	960	484	.....	773	655	.....	841	601	.....
Union Township	175	146	.....	163	157	.....	166	155	.....
Weehawken	233	81	1	204	105	1	211	97	1
West Hoboken—									
1st Dist.	130	36	1	119	45	1	117	49	1
2d Dist.	301	128	1	280	147	2	276	152	2
3d Dist.	265	117	4	239	139	4	236	141	8
4th Dist.	235	95	.....	181	148	.....	224	106	.....
	931	376	6	819	479	7	853	448	11
	2941	1372	9	2455	1818	10	2558	1731	14
Plurality	1569			637			827		
	27822	14306	189	24922	16582	191			
Plurality in county	13516			8340					

Total number of election precincts in county, 129.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

	—Gov.—			—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Hoboken—1st Ward	1025	360	5	780	597	5	910	458	5
2d Ward	530	332	7	346	474	8	452	403	8
3d Ward	1323	542	25	1117	737	24	1235	610	25
4th Ward	1185	303	4	1192	290	3	1102	360	3
	4063	1537	41	3435	2098	40	3699	1831	41
Plurality	2526			1337			1868		

VOTE IN THE CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

	—Gov.—			—Sen.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Jersey City—1st Dist.	2404	738	13	2328	712	4
2d Dist.	3683	1338	18	3434	1544	17
3d Dist.	2574	1706	14	2283	1928	14
4th Dist.	2898	1401	25	2312	1864	26
5th Dist.	1941	2100	5	1898	2090	8
6th Dist.	1345	1511	13	1154	1656	13
7th Dist.	1839	448	5	1597	676	5
8th Dist.	1100	404	4	1052	430	4
	17784	9646	97	16058	10900	91
Plurality	8138			5158		

Hunterdon County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Martin, Dem.	Webster, Rep.	Pittenger, Pro.
Delaware—North Dist.	286	95	22	282	95	23
South Dist.	200	138	14	202	135	14
East Amwell	191	136	1	191	136	1
Kingwood	236	123	20	231	117	30
Frenchtown	130	135	24	167	90	24
Lambertville—1st Ward	212	78	5	212	77	5
2d Ward	134	135	15	134	133	15
3d Ward	192	191	37	191	189	38
	538	404	57	537	399	58
Raritan—East Dist.	269	172	24	252	186	24
West Dist.	287	196	39	275	209	37
West Amwell	119	78	3	119	78	3
	2256	1477	204	2256	1445	214
Plurality	779			811		

2d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Trimmer, Dem.	Nunn, Rep.	Beavers, Pro.
Alexandria	214	74	12	207	75	13
Bethlehem—East Dist	153	83	19	146	77	13
West Dist	218	62	3	211	67	31
Clinton—Town of	87	108	33	87	106	34
Township	271	161	25	249	173	30
High Bridge	232	192	37	180	170	108
Holland	208	194	6	206	195	5
Franklin	197	100	31	195	99	32
Lebanon—East Dist	100	59	8	108	52	7
West Dist	164	126	14	118	161	24
Readington—North Dist	239	149	26	237	149	27
South Dist	142	117	6	145	112	6
Tewksbury	260	111	30	239	115	30
Union	185	49	19	184	49	19
	2670	1585	269	2512	1600	370
Plurality	1085			912		
	4926	3062	473			
Plurality in county	1864					

Total number of election precincts in county, 25.

Mercer County.

1st District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Sen. Bamford, Dem.	Sen. Rue, Rep.	Sen. Cady, Pro.	Ass'y. Steen, Dem.	Ass'y. Wyckoff, Rep.	Ass'y. Hammell, Pro.
East Windsor—North Dist..	102	175	47	97	182	45	101	174	49
South Dist..	124	167	40	125	167	39	126	161	42
Hamilton—North Dist.....	138	284	30	159	262	31	130	288	31
South Dist.....	143	243	19	141	246	18	149	234	20
Hopewell—East Dist.....	226	156	3	222	161	3	222	159	3
Central Dist.....	191	215	34	187	219	34	191	215	34
West Dist.....	45	159	14	45	158	16	44	159	16
	462	530	51	454	538	53	457	533	53
Lawrence.....	123	200	3	99	224	3	114	201	2
Princeton—1st Dist	218	241	19	226	233	18	224	237	18
2d Dist.....	246	261	24	248	262	21	249	258	24
Trenton—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	177	299	1	187	287	1	179	291	1
1st Ward, 2d Dist	101	175	2	103	174	2	95	177	2
1st Ward, 3d Dist.....	175	267	6	196	244	6	169	266	6
9th Ward, 1st Dist.....	198	328	18	197	328	18	187	325	17
10th Ward, 1st Dist.....	87	215	2	85	216	2	86	212	2
10th Ward, 2d Dist.....	136	131	5	139	127	5	137	128	5
Washington	130	131	16	124	135	18	128	130	18
West Windsor.....	152	177	5	141	189	4	149	179	5
	2712	3824	288	2721	3814	284	2680	3794	295
Plurality.....		1112			1093			1114	

2d District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Sen. Bamford, Dem.	Sen. Rue, Rep.	Sen. Cady, Pro.	Ass'y. Stull, Dem.	Ass'y. Chambers, Rep.	Ass'y. Hudson, Pro.
Ewing..	229	259	3	220	270	1	226	263	2
Trenton—									
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	166	246	6	163	249	3	179	232	3
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	141	233	6	142	231	7	145	224	7
5th Ward, 1st Dist.....	152	208	5	155	203	6	160	198	6
5th Ward, 2d Dist.....	151	212	8	150	214	6	150	216	5
5th Ward, 3d Dist.....	193	84	1	200	75	1	192	83	1
5th Ward, 4th Dist.....	209	159	.....	223	145	.....	208	158	2
7th Ward, 1st Dist.....	259	189	4	261	186	4	254	190	3
7th Ward, 2d Dist.....	317	231	5	316	231	5	312	235	5
7th Ward, 3d Dist.....	353	277	11	353	274	11	336	289	11
7th Ward, 4th Dist.....	189	244	6	189	241	5	189	242	6
8th Ward, 1st Dist.....	250	171	8	272	147	7	241	174	8
8th Ward, 2d Dist.	142	79	1	153	68	1	151	70	1
	2751	2592	64	2797	2534	57	2743	2574	60
Plurality.....	159			263			169		

3d District. Trenton—	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Sen. Bamford, Dem.	Sen. Rue, Rep.	Sen. Cady, Pro.	Ass'y. Schroth, Dem.	Ass'y. Mackenzie, Rep.	Ass'y. Salter, Pro.
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	137	187	5	135	190	3	134	189	3
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	126	219	9	120	225	9	115	228	10
3d Ward, 3d Dist.	155	117	2	160	112	2	152	118	1
3d Ward, 4th Dist.	377	162	.....	377	160	.....	354	175	.....
4th Ward, 1st Dist.	261	224	2	260	223	2	256	223	2
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	377	143	2	378	141	2	379	134	2
6th Ward	340	219	3	342	216	3	320	233	3
9th Ward, 2d Dist.	156	177	5	155	179	4	147	181	4
9th Ward, 3d Dist.	198	124	4	200	120	5	195	120	5
11th Ward, 1st Dist	215	152	7	220	145	7	210	154	5
11th Ward, 2d Dist.	272	188	8	274	185	8	259	198	7
	2614	1912	47	2621	1896	45	2521	1953	42
Plurality	702			725			568		
	8077	8328	399	8139	8244				
Plurality in county		251			105				

Total number of election precincts in county, 42.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF TRENTON.

	Gov. Dem.	Gov. Rep.	Gov. Pro.	Sen. Dem.	Sen. Rep.	Sen. Pro.	Ass'y. Dem.	Ass'y. Rep.	Ass'y. Pro.
Trenton—1st Ward	453	741	9	486	705	9	443	734	9
2d Ward	307	479	12	305	480	10	324	456	10
3d Ward	795	685	16	792	687	14	755	710	14
4th Ward	638	367	4	638	264	4	635	357	4
5th Ward	705	663	14	728	637	13	710	655	14
6th Ward	340	219	3	342	216	3	320	233	3
7th Ward	1118	941	26	1119	932	25	1091	956	25
8th Ward	392	250	9	425	215	8	392	244	9
9th Ward	552	629	27	552	627	27	529	626	26
10th Ward	223	346	7	224	343	7	223	340	7
11th Ward	487	340	15	494	330	15	469	352	9
	6010	5660	142	6105	5536	135	5891	5663	130
Plurality	350			569			228		

Middlesex County.

1st District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Ass'y. Tappen, Dem.	Ass'y. Eggert, Rep.	Ass'y. Bronson, Pro.
Perth Amboy—1st Ward	174	229	18	166	233	20
2d Ward	273	200	18	254	217	19
3d Ward	288	145	10	273	157	10
	735	574	46	693	607	49
Piscataway—1st Dist	120	168	11	118	170	10
2d Dist	154	167	21	145	176	20
Raritan—1st Dist	308	221	28	322	210	23
2d Dist	160	114	12	166	109	11
Woodbridge—1st Dist	203	197	3	199	199	3
2d Dist	156	142	1	143	155	.....
	1836	1583	122	1786	1626	116
Plurality	253			160		

2d District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Ass'y. Jaques, Dem.	Ass'y. Janeway, Rep.
New Brunswick—1st Ward, 1st Dist	186	99	.....	180	103
1st Ward, 2d Dist	164	143	2	153	151
2d Ward, 1st Dist	332	200	4	317	213
2d Ward, 2d Dist	154	168	1	143	180
3d Ward	310	151	1	301	157
4th Ward	91	139	.....	77	152
5th Ward, 1st Dist	218	389	4	188	421
5th Ward, 2d Dist	228	305	2	205	329
6th Ward, 1st Dist	527	78	.....	511	94
6th Ward, 2d Dist	310	138	.....	286	162
	2520	1810	14	2361	1962
Plurality	710			399	

3d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Manahan, Dem.	Kane, I. D. & R.	Sperling, Pro.
Cranbury	106	232	18	106	233	16
East Brunswick—1st Dist.	251	122	12	281	94	9
2d Dist.	190	66	5	187	63	6
3d Dist.	154	82	3	160	74	3
	595	270	20	628	231	18
Madison	235	87	.....	228	84	.....
Monroe—1st Dist.	77	137	9	84	133	4
2d Dist.	134	196	11	121	203	12
North Brunswick	127	170	5	131	168	3
Sayreville	284	230	.....	233	272	.....
South Amboy—1st Dist.	198	106	8	124	172	8
2d Dist.	340	133	.....	209	248	.....
South Brunswick—1st Dist.	168	189	1	167	187	1
2d Dist.	107	91	4	107	91	4
	2371	1841	76	2138	2022	66
Plurality	530			116		
	6727	5234	212			
Plurality in county	1493					

Total number of election precincts in county, 32.

Monmouth County.

1st District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Johnston, Dem.	Conover, Rep.	Fielder, Pro.
Freehold—1st Dist.	211	74	44	211	74	43
2d Dist.	258	92	16	260	89	17
3d Dist.	300	104	37	305	102	36
	769	270	97	776	265	96
Howell—East Dist.	298	111	5	341	69	2
West Dist.	192	89	8	209	73	7
Manalapan	267	217	10	252	232	10
Millstone	252	137	11	258	132	10
Upper Freehold—1st Dist.	207	125	3	207	126	2
2d Dist.	141	187	27	141	187	27
	2126	1136	161	2184	1084	154
Plurality	990			1100		

2d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Campbell, Dem.	Van Deventer, Rep.	Pawley, Pro.
Atlantic	264	69	5	263	69	5
Eatontown—1st Dist.	94	184	4	122	156	3
2d Dist.	173	127	5	165	133	5
Matawan	316	285	1	251	348	.....
Marlboro	258	190	.....	255	194	.....
Neptune—1st Dist.	228	441	43	224	428	50
2d Dist.	153	302	65	169	283	66
3d Dist.	100	214	14	153	161	14
	481	957	122	546	873	130
Ocean—1st Dist.	135	87	1	196	25	.....
2d Dist.	125	70	1	137	57	3
3d Dist.	218	194	20	218	190	18
4th Dist.	162	140	13	181	124	12
5th Dist.	194	134	5	253	70	5
6th Dist.	196	128	4	253	71	2
	1030	753	44	1238	537	40
Wall—1st Dist.	250	137	16	252	135	16
2d Dist.	277	206	60	278	206	59
	3143	2908	257	3370	2650	258
Plurality	235			720		

3d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Irvins, Dem.	Sproul, Rep.	Carter, Pro.
Holmdel	232	88	3	230	87	3
Middletown—1st Dist.	184	207	6	191	199	7
2d Dist.	200	169	25	181	187	25
3d Dist.	146	176	18	155	165	17
4th Dist.	126	54	1	90	90	1
	656	606	50	617	641	50
Raritan—1st Dist.	302	158	20	286	173	18
2d Dist.	281	220	15	265	237	14
Shrewsbury—East Dist.	210	150	.....	231	127	.....
Middle Dist.	182	254	5	236	202	2
South Dist.	135	270	7	145	259	5
West Dist.	253	256	6	275	232	6
	780	930	18	887	820	13
	2251	2002	106	2285	1958	98
Plurality	248			327		
	7520	6046	524			
Plurality in county	1474					

Total number of election precincts in county, 36.

Morris County.

1st District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Sen.— Werts, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Albright, Dem.	Weir, Rep.	Oliver, Pro.
Chatham—North Dist.	200	129	9	196	129	12	207	119	12
South Dist.	164	164	28	169	162	26	187	141	30
East Dist.	124	150	13	126	148	13	122	152	13
	488	443	50	491	439	51	516	412	55
Mendham	185	142	22	185	140	22	184	143	22
Morris—East Dist.	252	260	21	277	240	17	252	243	30
North Dist.	332	255	26	351	235	26	322	257	30
South Dist.	205	152	2	212	145	1	200	152	3
West Dist.	179	231	30	187	224	28	175	231	31
	968	898	79	1027	844	72	949	883	94
Passaic	217	136	.....	214	139	.....	215	138	.....
	1858	1619	151	1917	1562	145	1864	1576	171
Plurality	239			355			288		

2d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Sen.— Werts, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	-Ass'y.- Norris, Rep.	Miller, Pro.
Boonton	220	408	25	211	421	21	411	30
Hanover—North Dist.	88	232	2	63	258	2	233	2
South Dist.	230	214	12	216	228	6	214	8
Jefferson	114	193	1	114	193	.....	194	.....
Montville	66	193	4	65	196	4	191	4
Pequannock—1st Dist.	52	167	6	54	163	6	167	6
2d Dist.	132	195	3	140	185	2	194	3
Rockaway—North Dist.	277	243	25	255	268	22	251	24
South Dist.	229	199	17	231	199	14	200	18
	1408	2044	95	1349	2111	77	2055	95
Plurality		636			762			

3d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Sen.— Werts, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	-Ass'y.- Naughright Dem.	Thorp, Pro.
Chester	276	116	16	282	110	16	275	16
Mount Olive	206	129	22	207	129	21	207	23
Randolph—Central Dist.	156	140	43	172	122	41	154	43
North Dist.	148	189	67	163	175	70	150	69
South Dist.	231	146	14	235	142	16	229	16
Western Dist.	96	154	6	96	153	6	96	7
	631	629	130	666	592	133	629	135
Roxbury—Port Morris	64	74	8	62	75	8	63	8
Succasunna	198	128	13	207	120	12	197	13
Washington—North Dist.	129	74	11	130	74	11	126	11
South Dist.	224	81	19	226	81	16	226	20
	1728	1231	219	1780	1181	217	1723	226
Plurality	497			599				
	4994	4894	465	5016	4854	439		
Plurality in county	100			192				

Total number of election precincts in county, 28.

Ocean County.

	—Gov.—			—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Emson, Dem.	Cranmer, Rep.	Wood, Pro.	Hilliard, Dem.	Ernst, Rep.	Clough, Pro.
Berkley	79	84	.....	92	68	.....	81	81	.....
Brick—East Dist.	99	173	7	100	172	7	114	158	7
Middle Dist.	42	161	1	45	157	.....	46	155	.....
West Dist.	54	201	12	72	169	16	57	187	21
	192	535	20	217	498	23	217	500	28
Dover	235	392	13	235	392	13	234	391	15
Eagleswood	50	123	8	67	109	7	77	99	5
Jackson	264	131	27	321	83	18	281	114	28
Lacy	53	91	3	60	84	3	61	83	3
Manchester	155	94	1	161	86	.....	159	91	.....
Ocean	59	57	1	56	61	1	68	47	1
Plumstead	190	163	9	208	142	9	194	157	9
Stafford	94	139	10	90	143	7	169	68	6
Union	72	158	5	59	172	4	73	157	5
	1446	1967	97	1566	1838	85	1614	1788	100
Plurality in county		521			272			174	

Total number of election precincts in county, 13.

Passaic County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Van Hovenberg, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Van Horn, Pro.
Paterson—1st Ward, 1st Dist.	230	379	16	234	370	18
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	159	488	11	167	478	13
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	146	228	8	151	219	8
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	140	305	6	133	311	6
3d Ward, 3d Dist.	168	387	17	164	387	17
3d Ward, 4th Dist.	89	169	7	79	180	6
3d Ward, 5th Dist.	216	306	.....	213	307	.....
4th Ward, 1st Dist.	128	298	12	134	294	12
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	172	483	2	162	492	2
4th Ward, 3d Dist.	107	327	5	99	331	.....
Pompton	91	211	3	94	208	3
Wayne	86	160	16	85	161	16
Manchester	77	189	5	86	178	7
West Milford	121	246	27	125	241	27
	1930	4176	135	1926	4157	135
Plurality		2246			2231	

2d District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Ass'y. Kerr, Dem.	Ass'y. Parker, Rep.	Ass'y. Jackson, Pro.
Little Falls	161	163	10	175	149	10
Paterson—2d Ward, 1st Dist.	152	286	18	132	302	17
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	116	200	7	105	213	6
2d Ward, 3d Dist.	179	198	12	174	203	12
2d Ward, 4th Dist.	253	335	12	252	335	13
7th Ward, 1st Dist.	383	128	3	374	133	3
7th Ward, 2d Dist.	391	184	1	376	198	.....
	1635	1494	63	1588	1533	61
Plurality	141			55		

3d District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Ass'y. Barnes, Dem.	Ass'y. McCran, Rep.	Ass'y. Bryson, Pro.	Ass'y. St. Lawrence, Ind. D.
Paterson—5th Ward, 1st Dist.	95	123	7	79	110	7	25
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	141	180	2	134	170	1	12
5th Ward, 3d Dist.	366	395	3	376	370	3	15
5th Ward, 4th Dist.	309	197	1	225	205	1	72
6th Ward, 1st Dist.	129	278	3	81	319	5	2
6th Ward, 2d Dist.	239	216	5	156	297	4	4
	1279	1389	21	1051	1471	21	130
Plurality		110			420		

4th District.	Gov. Abbett, Dem.	Gov. Grubb, Rep.	Gov. La Monte, Pro.	Ass'y. Keys, Dem.	Ass'y. King, Rep.	Ass'y. Twist, Pro.	Ass'y. Spreitzer, Ind. D.
Acquackanonk	162	152	2	137	173	2	5
Paterson—8th Ward, 1st Dist.	312	145	2	241	206	.....	3
8th Ward, 2d Dist.	394	160	3	362	171	.....	15
8th Ward, 3d Dist.	305	126	.....	273	149	.....	4
8th Ward, 4th Dist.	297	254	4	288	248	4	6
8th Ward, 5th Dist.	126	110	.....	111	121	.....	3
Passaic City—1st Ward	277	173	8	119	321	5	.....
2d Ward	119	340	24	102	337	29	8
3d Ward	54	144	9	30	169	6	.....
4th Ward	191	250	17	76	358	17	.....
	2237	1854	64	1739	2253	59	44
Plurality	383				514		
	7081	8913	283				
Plurality in county		1832					

Total number of election precincts in county, 37.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF PATERSON.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Paterson—1st Ward	389	867	27	401	848	31
2d Ward	700	1019	49	663	1053	48
3d Ward	759	1395	38	740	1404	37
4th Ward	407	1108	19	395	1117	14
5th Ward	911	895	13	938	855	.....
6th Ward	368	494	8	243	616	9
7th Ward	774	312	4	750	331	3
8th Ward	1434	795	9	1306	895	4
	5742	6885	167	5436	7119	146
Plurality		1143			1683	

Salem County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Strang, Dem.	Ward, Rep.	Bradway, Pro.
Alloway	262	145	12	266	144	11
Elsinboro	70	72	1	70	72	1
Lower Alloways Creek	109	210	6	110	211	5
Lower Penns Neck	184	154	7	187	149	8
Mannington	122	325	5	121	327	4
Oldmans	177	168	6	177	168	6
Pilesgrove—North Dist.	146	236	18	144	242	15
South Dist.	158	257	9	162	254	8
Pittsgrove	379	193	16	391	187	9
Quinton	121	228	7	120	229	6
Salem—East Ward, 1st Dist.	106	159	9	103	160	10
East Ward, 2d Dist.	215	250	31	215	246	33
West Ward, 1st Dist.	169	139	16	172	137	16
West Ward, 2d Dist.	184	132	16	186	130	16
	674	680	72	676	673	75
Upper Penns Neck—North Dist.	157	118	24	155	119	25
South Dist.	156	78	4	156	79	3
Upper Pittsgrove	235	268	24	254	255	19
	2950	3132	211	2989	3109	195
Plurality in county		182			120	

Total number of election precincts in county, 17.

Somerset County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Klotz, Dem.	Garretson, Rep.	Voorhees, Pro.
Bedminster	246	112	8	246	113	7
Bernards—1st Dist	226	116	7	226	116	7
2d Dist	113	59	10	109	63	10
Branchburg	111	163	21	108	168	19
Bridgewater—1st Dist	253	255	19	244	264	16
2d Dist	209	211	44	201	228	35
3d Dist	289	190	12	250	226	11
4th Dist	243	221	8	235	228	9
	994	877	83	930	946	71
Franklin—1st Dist	98	138	5	89	147	4
2d Dist	146	111	19	135	128	12
3d Dist	97	132	3	104	123	3
	341	381	27	328	398	19
Hillsboro—1st Dist	170	141	9	168	147	5
2d Dist	140	191	9	147	183	7
Montgomery	155	199	7	165	188	8
North Plainfield—1st Dist	164	206	13	160	209	13
2d Dist	152	180	13	151	180	13
Warren	138	55	15	130	63	15
	2950	2680	222	2868	2774	194
Plurality in county	270			94		

Total number of election precincts in county, 17.

Sussex County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Bale, Dem.	Young, Rep.	Lewis, Pro.
Andover	185	78	8	178	71	9
Byram	97	110	24	98	103	24
Frankford	187	157	11	187	156	11
Green	84	63	5	96	46	5
Hampton	108	74	9	125	55	9
Hardyston	230	206	4	230	206	4
Lafayette	101	100	6	102	96	6
Montague	90	62	6	90	62	6
Newton—1st Dist	176	139	21	180	138	19
2d Dist	224	122	22	216	122	24
Sandyston	142	132	6	142	131	6
Sparta	208	163	3	210	160	4
Stillwater	191	100	12	193	96	12
Vernon	218	124	5	218	124	5
Walpack	92	12	6	90	13	6
Wantage—East Dist	300	148	7	301	147	7
West Dist	146	112	10	147	111	10
	2779	1902	165	2803	1837	167
Plurality in county	877			966		

Total number of election precincts in county, 17.

Union County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Connelly, Dem.	Voorhees, Rep.	McLeod, Pro.
Elizabeth—1st Ward, 1st Dist	237	209	8	213	230	6
1st Ward, 2d Dist	181	184	1	160	205	1
1st Ward, 3d Dist	206	144	.....	180	169	.....
1st Ward, 4th Dist	138	127	1	122	140	1
2d Ward, 1st Dist	333	53	1	257	121	1
2d Ward, 2d Dist	337	72	.....	227	175	.....
2d Ward, 3d Dist	269	47	1	225	84	1
6th Ward	154	338	4	139	351	4
7th Ward	144	232	2	117	255	2
8th Ward	306	177	1	279	202	1
Linden	113	222	4	91	241	4
	2418	1805	23	2010	2173	21
Plurality	613				163	

2d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Marsh, Dem.	Benjamin, Rep.	Armstrong, Pro.
Cranford	132	140	29	148	128	26
Elizabeth—3d Ward, 1st Dist	242	129	.....	232	137	.....
3d Ward, 2d Dist	254	66	.....	258	61	.....
3d Ward, 3d Dist	156	54	3	147	61	2
4th Ward	198	208	3	217	189	3
5th Ward, 1st Dist	96	103	1	84	112	.....
5th Ward, 2d Dist	115	218	3	110	220	3
5th Ward, 3d Dist	311	263	8	301	265	4
New Providence	72	55	3	78	49	3
Springfield	57	84	7	64	75	8
Summit	248	210	24	267	189	23
Union	227	147	15	228	146	15
	2108	1677	96	2134	1632	87
Plurality	431			502		

3d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Codington, Dem.	Ulrich, Rep.	Massett, Pro.
Clark	42	23	1	42	24	.....
Fanwood	85	129	5	82	134	3
Plainfield—1st Ward	179	250	7	173	255	7
2d Ward	132	259	8	137	260	4
3d Ward	89	225	12	86	228	12
4th Ward, 1st Dist	131	171	8	141	160	8
4th Ward, 2d Dist	173	107	3	172	103	2
	704	1012	38	709	1006	33
Rahway—1st Ward	160	116	9	162	114	9
2d Ward	193	139	4	187	146	4
3d Ward, 1st Dist	153	171	8	155	168	8
3d Ward, 2d Dist	97	127	5	95	129	6
4th Ward	142	138	7	145	134	7
	745	691	33	744	691	34
Westfield	219	283	35	219	286	32
	1795	2138	112	1796	2141	102
Plurality		343			345	
	6321	5620	231			
Plurality in county	701					

Total number of election precincts in county, 36.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Elizabeth—1st Ward	762	664	10	675	744	8
2d Ward	939	172	2	709	380	2
3d Ward	652	249	3	637	259	2
4th Ward	198	208	3	217	189	3
5th Ward	522	584	12	495	597	7
6th Ward	154	338	4	139	351	4
7th Ward	144	232	2	117	255	2
8th Ward	306	177	1	279	202	1
	3677	2624	37	3268	2977	29
Plurality	1053			291		

Warren County.

	—Gov.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Hoover, Dem.	Stone, Rep.	Alleger, Pro.
Allamuchy	86	76	9	81	77	10
Blairstown	204	124	20	195	116	24
Frelinghuysen	99	88	8	94	88	10
Franklin	162	106	36	152	107	36
Greenwich	86	101	5	80	104	5
Hackettstown—1st Dist	129	106	27	127	99	35
2d Dist	139	115	15	134	112	20
Hardwick	73	21	5	68	22	6
Mansfield	163	168	25	148	110	33
Independence	114	101	11	110	99	12
Oxford—2d Dist	294	186	18	283	189	24
Washington Borough—East Dist	165	107	61	130	96	105
West Dist	168	112	64	114	117	107
Washington Township	167	77	22	151	79	30
	2049	1428	326	1867	1415	457
Plurality	621			452		

2d District.	—Gov.— Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Hagerty, Dem.	Black, Rep.	Gibbs, Pro.
Belvidere	241	141	46	243	135	46
Harmony	178	79	10	177	179	11
Hope	165	132	21	146	120	48
Knowlton	196	112	11	199	111	12
Lopatcong	196	85	2	210	71	1
Oxford—1st Dist	249	87	12	252	81	12
Pahaquarry	63	15	.....	65	10	.....
Phillipsburg—1st Ward	211	178	8	220	161	7
2d Ward	254	133	6	264	118	6
3d Ward	292	203	14	293	192	15
4th Ward	207	89	4	211	75	4
	964	603	32	988	546	32
Pohatcong	154	115	10	159	109	10
	2406	1369	144	2439	1362	172
Plurality	1037			1077		
	4455	2797	470			
Plurality in county	1658					

Total number of election precincts in county, 26.

Total number of Election Precincts by Counties.

Atlantic, 20; Bergen, 22; Burlington, 39; Camden, 45; Cape May, 12; Cumberland, 29; Essex, 96; Gloucester, 19; Hudson, 129; Hunterdon, 25; Mercer, 42; Middlesex, 32; Monmouth, 36; Morris, 28; Ocean, 13; Passaic, 37; Salem, 17; Somerset, 17; Sussex, 17; Union, 36; Warren, 26. Total, 737.

Vote by Congressional Districts.

1st District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Camden	6979	9773	392	.....	2794
Cape May	1048	1351	127	.....	303
Cumberland	4000	4880	626	.....	880
Gloucester	2934	3369	246	.....	435
Salem	2950	3132	211	.....	182
	17911	22505	1602	.....	4594
		4594			

2d District.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	2247	2818	236	.....	571
Burlington	5838	7449	463	.....	1611
Mercer	8077	8328	399	.....	251
Ocean	1446	1967	97	.....	521
	17608	20562	1195	.....	2954
		2954			
3d District.					
Middlesex	6727	5234	212	1493	.....
Monmouth	7520	6046	524	1474	.....
Union	6321	5620	231	701	.....
	20568	16900	967	3668	.....
	3668				
4th District.					
Hunterdon	4926	3062	473	1864	.....
Somerset	2950	2680	222	270	.....
Sussex	2779	1902	165	877	.....
Warren	4455	2797	470	1658	.....
	15110	10441	1330	4669	.....
	4669				
5th District.					
Bergen	4196	3374	140	822	.....
Morris	4994	4894	465	100	.....
Passaic	7081	8913	283	.....	1832
	16271	17181	888	922	1832
		910			910
6th District.					
Essex	22955	22097	682	858	.....
	858				
7th District.					
Hudson	27822	14306	189	13516	.....
	13516				

Recapitulation.

FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	Number of Names on Poll-Books.	Ballots Rejected.	Abbett, Dem.	Grubb, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Scattering.	Pluralities. Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic	5326	23	2247	2818	236	...	.....	571
Bergen	7749	27	4196	3374	140	1	822	.....
Burlington	13786	41	5838	7449	463	...	.....	1611
Camden	17195	48	6979	9773	392	...	.....	2794
Cape May	2537	8	1048	1351	127	1	.....	303
Cumberland	9597	15	4000	4880	626	2	.....	880
Essex	45911	97	22955	22097	682	...	858	.....
Gloucester	6579	17	2934	3369	246	...	.....	435
Hudson	42925	125	27822	14306	189	...	13516	.....
Hunterdon	8494	22	4926	3062	473	1	1864	.....
Mercer	16841	15	8677	8328	399	...	.....	251
Middlesex	12228	37	6727	5234	212	2	1493	.....
Monmouth	14149	37	7520	6046	524	...	1474	.....
Morris	10408	35	4994	4894	465	2	100	.....
Ocean	3547	15	1446	1967	97	...	.....	521
Passaic	16387	38	7081	8913	283	1	.....	1832
Salem	6316	17	2950	3132	211	...	.....	182
Somerset	5863	6	2950	2680	222	...	270	.....
Sussex	4866	16	2779	1902	165	...	877	.....
Union	12221	31	6321	5620	231	2	701	.....
Warren	7771	39	4455	2797	470	1	1658	.....
	270996	709	138245	123992	6853	13	23633	9380
Plurality			14253				14253	

Presidential Vote—1888.

Counties.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Atlantic	2554	3030	263	.....	476
Bergen	4897	4239	104	658	.....
Burlington	6969	7479	561	.....	510
Camden	7897	10489	481	.....	2592
Cape May	1100	1463	165	.....	363
Cumberland	4353	5542	840	.....	1189
Essex	25182	25298	756	.....	116
Gloucester	3092	3969	316	.....	877
Hudson	27609	19440	290	8169	.....
Hunterdon	5530	3555	540	1975	.....
Mercer	8214	9475	373	.....	1241
Middlesex	7209	6061	268	1148	.....
Monmouth	8509	7356	646	1153	.....
Morris	5580	5826	521	.....	246
Ocean	1465	2315	113	.....	850
Passaic	8950	9984	281	.....	1034
Salem	3135	3352	273	.....	217
Somerset	3293	3141	195	152	.....
Sussex	3310	2343	160	967	.....
Union	7568	6649	252	919	.....
Warren	5077	3358	506	1719	.....
Average vote	151493	144344	7904	16860	9711
Plurality	7149			7149	

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Brindle, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Camden	7784	10575	512	.....	2791
Cape May	1097	1465	168	.....	368
Cumberland	4348	5533	846	.....	1185
Gloucester	3085	3974	314	.....	889
Salem	3126	3359	267	.....	233
	19440	24906	2107	.....	5466
Bergen's plurality		5466			

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Beasley, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Morgan, Pro.		Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	2542	3048	257	.....	.....	506
Burlington	6966	7503	542	.....	.....	537
Mercer	8134	9535	386	.....	.....	1401
Ocean	1462	2321	107	.....	.....	859
	19104	22407	1292	.....	.....	3303
Buchanan's plurality		3303				

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Park, Pro.		Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex	7182	6086	261	.....	1096	.....
Monmouth	8523	7362	617	.....	1161	.....
Union	7256	6920	241	.....	336	.....
	22961	20368	1119	.....	2593	.....
Geissenhainer's plurality	2593					

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Fowler, Dem.	Voorhees, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Roe, Dem.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon	4555	3590	551	895	965	.....
Somerset	1742	3146	352	1385	.....	1404
Sussex	2125	2207	152	1303	.....	82
Warren	3768	3174	484	1496	594	.....
	12190	12117	1539	5079	1559	1486
Fowler's plurality	73				73	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hoagland, Dem.	Beckwith, Rep.	Winterburn, Pro.		Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Bergen	4875	4244	116	.....	631	.....
Morris	5683	5757	506	.....	.....	74
Passaic	8647	10276	279	.....	.....	1629
	19205	20277	901	.....	631	1703
Beckwith's plurality		1072				1072

SIXTH DISTRICT.

County.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.		Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Essex	24762	25536	835	.....	.....	774
Lehlbach's plurality		774				

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

County.	McAdoo, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Besson, Pro.		Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hudson	26498	20424	283	.....	6074	.....
McAdoo's plurality	6074					

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Total vote for Congress	149239	146035	8076

Democratic plurality for Congressmen.....3204

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

STATES.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama	57,197	117,310	583	10,643
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California	124,809	117,729	5,761	1,591
Colorado	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	4,234	240
Delaware	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia	40,453	100,472	1,802	136
Illinois	370,470	348,258	21,386	7,410
Indiana	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Kansas	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana	30,184	89,941	130	.....
Maine	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan	236,370	213,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi	30,096	85,476	218	.....
Missouri	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,853
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	9,424	.....
Nevada	7,238	5,326	45	.....
New Hampshire	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York	650,338	635,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina	134,709	148,336	5,787	.....
Ohio	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas	83,280	234,883	4,749	.....
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia	78,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total	5,430,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

EDUCATIONAL.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City; Bergen, John Terhune, Hackensack; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, F. R. Brace, Blackwood; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, South Dennis; Cumberland, Charles G. Hampton, Bridgeton; Essex, Chas. M. Davis, Bloomfield; Gloucester, William Milligan, Woodbury; Hudson, George C. Houghton, Hoboken; Hunterdon, E. M. Heath, Locktown; Mercer, Lloyd Wilbur, Hightstown; Middlesex, H. B. Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, B. C. Megie, Dover; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan, Toms River; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank, Little Falls; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr., Salem; Somerset, William T. F. Ayers, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, B. Holmes, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents.

Atlantic City, Levi C. Albertson; Bridgeton, Daniel Sharp; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David E. Rue; Jersey City, A. B. Poland; Millville, E. C. Stokes; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Charles Jacobus; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Orestes M. Brands; Perth Amboy, C. C. Hommann; Phillipsburg, E. C. Beers; Plainfield, J. L. Hurlbut; Rahway, Elihu B. Silvers; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr.; Trenton, Richard C. Towers.

Department of Public Instruction.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, $2,039,235; township school tax, $47,224.04; surplus revenue, $32,262.04; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, $525,797.72; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, $678,548.22; total amount for all school purposes, $3,323,067.02. Value of school property, $8,300,610; number of school districts, 1,379; number of school-houses,

1,642; number of private schools having 25 pupils, or more, 235; number of male teachers, 802; female, 3,497; average salary per month paid to male teachers, $71.86; to female teachers, $42.76; number of children the school-houses will seat comfortably, 211,514.

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

Counties.	*Census.*	*Enrolled.*	*Counties.*	*Census.*	*Enrolled.*
Atlantic	6,787	4,878	Monmouth	19,076	12,958
Bergen	11,638	7,309	Morris	14,611	9,476
Burlington	15,385	10,135	Ocean	4,322	3,581
Camden	24,798	15,440	Passaic	27,688	15,822
Cape May	2,787	2,340	Salem	7,043	5,636
Cumberland	11,720	9,095	Somerset	7,247	5,358
Essex	69,414	34,305	Sussex	5,839	4,965
Gloucester	7,758	6,095	Union	17,203	9,109
Hudson	86,688	36,972	Warren	10,256	7,892
Hunterdon	9,296	7,455			
Mercer	18,485	10,230	Total	392,209	227,441
Middlesex	14,663	8,390			

Number of children attending private schools, 45,765; number of children attending no school during the year, 115,726; average time the schools were kept open, 9.5 months.

For Trustees, &c., of the State Normal School, see page 274.

New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

The school is situated in the Tenth ward of Trenton, in the section comprising the old borough of Chambersburg, and about one mile and a half from the State House.

Board of Trustees.—President, Governor Abbett; Secretary, Edwin O. Chapman; Treasurer, Edward J. Anderson; Marcus Beach, Jersey City; Thomas T. Kinney, Newark; Theodore W. Morris, Freehold; Henry B. Crosby, Paterson; Richard L. Howell, Millville; Robert S. Woodruff, Trenton; Samuel Rhinehart, New Hampton; James M. Seymour, Newark.

Executive Committee.—Governor Abbett, Chairman; Robert S. Woodruff, Secretary; James M. Seymour, Edwin O. Chapman, Henry B. Crosby. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins, A.M.; Steward, John Wright; Assistant Steward, E. C. Burd; Matron, Miss Kate E. Flynn. Teachers—Mrs. Mary P. Ervin, Miss Bessie Hall, Miss Marcella V. Gillen, Miss Virginia H. Bunting; Boys' Supervisor, Mrs. Mary L. Ellis; Girls' Supervisor, Mrs. Nellie Jones; Attending Physician, Elmer Barwis, M.D.

The course of study pursued is similar to that of the public schools, as the institution is considered part of the public

school system of the State. Articulation, or speaking, and lip-reading are taught, and appliances have been introduced, to which addition is constantly being made, for manual and industrial training for both sexes. The most successful feature of this branch is, probably, the printing office, from which a number of the boys are turning out most excellent general work, as well as printing with their own hands, a monthly journal, *The Silent Worker*, edited by fellow-pupils and constituting a very popular organ of the school. It is the intention of the managers not to make it an asylum, but a home and a school. Pupils between the ages of eight and twenty-one years are admitted, and the term of instruction is three years, but may be extended to eight years by the Board. There were on January 1st, 1890, a little over one hundred pupils in the school. The maintenance is provided for by the payment of a certain sum per capita from the public school fund.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief.—Leon Abbett.

Staff.—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Richard A. Donnelly; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General William C. Heppenheimer; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General William F. Abbett; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aides-de-Camp (not named in time for this edition of the MANUAL).

Division.—Major-General Joseph W. Plume, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Colonel George E. P. Howard; Surgeon, Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel William Strange; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Meeker; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick S. Fish; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Aides-de-Camp, Major William S. Righter, Major John A. Miller, Jr.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Eugene Hamilton; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron K. Baldwin; Quartermaster, Major Charles Boltwood; Paymaster, Major Enos Runyon; Judge Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Engineer and Signal Officer, Major Lewis H. Broome; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Allen B. Wallace, Captain S. Wood McClave.

Second Brigade.—Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell, commanding.

Staff. — Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Brevet Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Major Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major Franklin C. Woolman; Engineer and Signal Officer, Major Alexander C. Oliphant; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Hamilton Markley, Captain J. Blanchard Edgar.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Captain James L. Marsh.

Second Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Hoboken.—Colonel, Edwin A. Stevens; Adjutant, ——— ———.

Third Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Elizabeth.—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes; Adjutant, First Lieutenant John Mandeville.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City.—Colonel, P. Farmer Wanser; Adjutant, Captain Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Captain James J. Dooner.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Camden.—Colonel, William H. Cooper; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Christopher S. Magrath.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton.—Colonel, ——— ———; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

First Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Paterson.—Major, Samuel V. S. Muzzy; Adjutant, First Lieutenant John T. Hilton.

Second Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Leonia.—Lieutenant-Colonel, James V. Moore; Adjutant, Captain Charles W. Springer.

Third Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Orange.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward H. Snyder; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Edwin W. Hine.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth.—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden.—Captain, Robert R. Eckendorf.

New Jersey State Camp Ground and Rifle Range.

New Jersey, with her proverbial liberality, has provided a State Camp and Rifle Range at Sea Girt for the use of her National Guardsmen, and each year since 1884 one of the Brigades has been sent into camp for a week, and rifle practice has been conducted under the charge of the officers of that department, for a season of about six weeks each year.

The ground is beautifully located, being a perfect plateau, extending from the railroad to the ocean, and contains about 160 acres.

The Rifle Range is located at the southerly side of the property at the ocean end. The targets are placed upon the coast and the shooting is in the direction of the sea. The organizations of the National Guard, according to the proper classes,

are ordered upon the Range, and are instructed in the class practice and in skirmish drill and volley firing.

The various gun detachments are given an opportunity to shoot at targets anchored at sea, from 800 to 1,200 yards. This practical instruction produces efficiency in the troops, and would be of great service should they be called out for active duty. An intimate acquaintance with the rifle with which the troops are armed, is in these days a necessity. Discipline and drill, soldierly appearance and *esprit de corps*, count as nothing if the soldier is a novice in the use of his weapon. Recognizing this fact, in the time of peace preparing for war, the United States Army, following, however, in the wake of the States, has gone into the instruction of rifle practice, including volley and skirmish firing, upon a large scale; and almost every State in the Union which boasts a National Guard makes this duty one of the important features of the Guardsmen's instruction.

The combination of a State Camp and Rifle Range, under proper State supervision, has been demonstrated to be productive of the best results. It is an acknowledged fact that instruction in rifle practice was unknown in the National Guard of the States, and until the New York riots of 1871 proved the necessity of a more detailed instruction in, and intimate knowledge of the rifle, especially with a view of effectiveness, no effort had been made to provide State Camps and State Rifle Ranges. Now even the smaller States, with but a handful of National Guardsmen, are devoting much time and money to their advancement in this particular branch of the service. New Jersey was the second State to formally adopt a method of instruction in rifle practice and to inaugurate Rifle Ranges, New York having been the first. But a small proportion of the money devoted to the support of the National Guard of New Jersey is expended for rifle practice, and yet the most beneficial results have thus far been accomplished.

The State has been endeavoring to acquire title to the ground at Sea Girt, and it is believed that before long the land will become the property of the State; after which the State will doubtless erect an adequate sea-coast battery, and educate the troops practically in their duties. The camp instruction, the individual instruction in the use of the rifle, firing in volleys at a target, drilling and firing as skirmishers at known and unknown distances, and the practice with the howitzers at sea targets, are all well under way. With the ground once the property of the State, a suitable sea-coast battery erected, and the troops drilled in its defense, New Jersey will have a military force sufficiently educated and

instructed to protect her exposed position. The officers of the Department of Rifle Practice are, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice; Colonels James M. Van Valen and John C. Owens, Assistant Inspector-Generals of Rifle Practice.

Quartermaster-General's Department.

The total number of small arms the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 15,300. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of twelve light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled, and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this, there are eight Gatling guns, four breech-loading howitzers, two Billinghurst and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles, on hand, is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal. All issues of clothing, camp and garrison equipage and Quartermaster's stores, arms and accoutrements, as may be prescribed by law, are made through this Department to the National Guard, or uniformed militia of the State, and it is the duty of this Department to make, generally, all arrangements for the transportation and subsistence for troops when ordered out for parades, inspections and encampments, or when called into active service by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to quell riot or disturbance of any kind against the laws of the State.

All purchases of uniforms and military stores, and supplies of every description, for the use of the National Guard, are made through this Department. Also, to pay troops for services at encampments, or for active duty in the field, should such occasion arise.

REPORTS

OF

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

A digest of the annual report of State Treasurer Toffey shows that the total receipts for the year ending November 1st, 1889, were $4,335,468.13, as follows: State fund, $1,512,-061.42; school fund $473,015.25; State school tax, $1,870,055; Agricultural College fund, $6,960. Balance in bank November 1st, 1888, $473,376.

Disbursements: State fund, $1,440,005.42; school fund, $446,546.41; State school tax, $1,870,055; Agricultural College fund, $6,960. Balance in bank October 31st, 1889, State fund, $241,996.48; school fund, $329,904.82. Total, $4,335,-468.13.

The most important items of revenue were as follows: Railroad corporations, $938,515.59; miscellaneous corporations, $222,103.03; certificates of incorporation, $43,463.20; temporary loan, $150,000; State prison, $64,267.22; dividends on stock of United Companies, $18,870; Home for Disabled Soldiers, $18,772.23; official fees, $18,230.55; judicial fees, $13,597.11.

The most important items of expenditure were as follows: Court expenses, $146,938.06; State lunatic asylums, $143,-857.99; militia, $124,683.66; public debt, $90,000; Legislature, $84,300.31; Home for Disabled Soldiers, $81,619.30; county lunatic asylums, $78,522.20; State Prison maintenance, $76,082.14; State Prison salaries, $74,521.90; advertising, $59,123,45; Reform School, $52,363.02; blind and feeble-minded, $47,100.31; salaries, $46,118.76; printing, $42,604.72; State capitol, $26,156.02; State House expenses, $25,010.83; clerical service, $21,531.97; State Board of Assessors, $18,-651.70; legal expenses, $14,103.41; Agricultural Experiment Station, $16,201.76; geological survey, $12,722.60; dairy protection, $12,106.29; loans to sinking fund, $12,000; Gettysburg monuments, $9,549.89; Industrial School, $9,090; fisheries, $8,912.21; labor inspection, $8,757.80; stationery and postage, $8,537.56; statues of Stockton and Kearny, $8,157.50; agri-

culture, $6,820.70; State Board of Health, $6,496.53; Bureau of Statistics, $5,975.52; pensions, $5,246.69; law and equity reports, $5,104.86; New York Centennial, $4,697.25; State House fire, $4,172.95; New York Boundary Commission, $3,006.41; State Library, $2,955.84; Washington headquarters, $2,500; discharged convicts, $2,000; pleuro-pneumonia, $1,152.62; wrecks, $543.20; Monmouth Battle Monument, $500; portrait of Governor Parker, $500.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

HENRY C. KELSEY, *ex-officio* Commissioner.

The total number of insurance companies legally doing business in this State during the year 1889, was one hundred and eighty-one, classified as follows—New Jersey companies, forty-three, viz.: joint stock fire, ten; mutual fire, twenty-seven; plate-glass, one; life, four; and live stock, one. Insurance companies of other States and nations, one hundred and thirty-eight, viz.: fire, one hundred and one; life, twenty-eight; fidelity or surety, three; accident, two; steam boiler, two; plate-glass, two.

The report for the year ending December 31st, 1888, shows that the total amount of capital stock of New Jersey stock companies was $2,555,730; total assets, $7,243,848; total liabilities, including capital stock, $4,269,129; net surplus, $2,974,719.

New Jersey mutual companies had premium notes amounting to $3,068,855; cash assets, $478,456, and cash liabilities, $77,148.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The report for the year ending December 31st, 1888, shows that there were twenty-seven savings banks in this State at that time. The resources and liabilities are as follows:

RESOURCES.

Estimated value of real estate		$1,101,530 15
Loans on bonds and mortgages		11,585,785 98
Investments in stock and bonds, viz.:		
United States bonds	$9,001,658 00	
All other stocks and bonds	7,194,762 47	
		16,196,420 47
Call loans on collaterals		2,003,984 86
Cash on hand and in bank		1,580,835 12
All other assets		1,307,984 76
Total		$33,776,541 34

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$30,696,529 66
All other liabilities	191,730 80
Surplus over liabilities	2,888,280 88
Total	$33,776,541 34

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of open accounts January 1st, 1888	105,895
Number of open accounts January 1st, 1889	114,627
Amount deposited in 1888	$28,565,381 16
Amount withdrawn in 1888	27,966,358 16

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864 (see *Revision of Laws, page 1137,*) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to complete the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rogers, 1836–40; those of Dr. Wm. Kitchell, 1854–56, and of Dr. George H. Cook, 1864–89.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor, *ex-officio* President of the Board; Hon. John Clement, Haddonfield; Emmor Roberts, Esq., Fellowship; Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; Hon. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Middletown; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown; George Richards, Esq., Dover; Wm. M. Force, Esq., Newark; Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., Newark; Lebbeus B. Ward, Esq., Jersey City; Rev. Samuel B. Dod, Hoboken. Irving S. Upson, A.M., Assistant in Charge of Office; Frank L. Nason, Assistant Geologist.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv. and 899, 8vo., 1868, with portfolio of maps; "Report on the Clay Deposits," pp. viii. and 381, 8vo., 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1889, together with various geological and geographical maps; "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey," compiled by N. L. Britton, Ph.D., 1881, pp. xiii. and 233; Vol. I. of the Final Report of the Survey, p. 439, 8vo. A new topographical survey of the State is just completed. Its results are published in a series of seventeen maps of 27 by 37 inches each, drawn to a scale of one mile to an inch, and a State geographic map of the same size on a scale of five miles to an inch. Also, of the same size as the preceding, a State Relief Map, and a State Geological Map. These maps, in addition to the ordinary civil divisions and geographical details, have the elevations above the sea-level of all parts of the State, drawn by

contour lines, and also have all the forests outlined. These maps are issued and may be purchased singly or in sets, at the uniform price of twenty-five cents per sheet.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers.—Governor Leon Abbett, Trenton; President Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., New Brunswick; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, Camden; Ralph Ege, Hopewell; Wilson D. Haven, Trenton; John V. N. Willis, Marlboro; James Neilson, Treasurer, New Brunswick; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; A. V. Sargeant, Raritan; Rev. Oliver Crane, D.D, LL.D., Morristown; Samuel R. Demarest, Jr., Hackensack; Wm. M. Force, Newark; Wm. R. Ward, Secretary, Newark; Abraham W. Duryee, Vice President, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City.

Station Staff.—George H. Cook (deceased September 22d, 1889), Director; Irving S. Upson, A.M., Chief Clerk; Edward B. Voorhees, A.M., Louis A. Voorhees, A.M., John P. Street, B.S., and Charles S. Cathcart, M.S., Chemists.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has chemists and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils, food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, plant-life, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science. During the last year it has analyzed three hundred and seven samples of fertilizers; it has carried on numerous field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, tomatoes and peach trees. The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to eight thousand farmers, and to all farmers in the State applying for them. It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

During the last year the large and commodious laboratory for the Station has been completed. The building has been planned with especial reference to accommodating meetings of the agriculturists and horticulturists of the State, as the centering of the State scientific work in their interest shall naturally draw them together.

The United States, through the provision of the bill known as the "Hatch Act," has increased the facilities for the scientific investigation of questions bearing upon the agriculture of New Jersey, by the establishment of a new Department of the State College. This College Experiment Station supplements the work of the State Station; and is under the same direction. It has in its employ, beside the Director, a Chemical Geologist and Investigator of Soil Properties, Horace B. Patton, Ph.D.; a Biologist and Investigator of the Food-Products of the State, Julius Neilson, Ph.D.; a Botanist and Horticulturist, Byron D. Halsted, Sc.D.; an Entomologist, who investigates the insect-enemies of agriculture in the State, John B. Smith, late of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; a consulting Chemist and Lecturer upon Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture, Peter T. Austen, Ph D.; and a farmer of liberal education and of large experience in dairying, Benjamin C. Sears.

Through the publication of numerous bulletins, with an average circulation of about 12,000, and through frequent lectures and addresses, as well as by a large correspondence in answer to letters of inquiry about special points of interest to farmers, the work of these investigators is becoming well known to the people of New Jersey. Correspondence with farmers is welcomed; and to be present at meetings with farmers' clubs and to give addresses upon themes of interest to farmers, the members of the staff of workers regard as (within proper limits) a very important part of their work.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

[RUTGERS SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.]

(Organized under act of Congress, 1862, for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.)

Merrill Edwards Gates, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., President; Louis Bevier, Ph.D., Secretary of the Faculty.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is the Scientific Department of Rutgers College. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and a Board of Visitors from the several Congressional Districts of the State, who are appointed by the Governor and the Senate.

The United States Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of "Colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such *branches of learning* as are related to agriculture

and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the *liberal and practical education* of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, $116,000, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to $6,960, is appropriated exclusively toward the payment of Professors' salaries in the Agricultural College.

The amount thus received from the United States Fund is but a small part of the annual expenditure for this well-equipped institution, where instruction is given to students in the Scientific Courses—1. Civil Engineering and Mechanics. 2. Chemistry and Agriculture. 3. Electricity. 4. A Special Course in Agriculture—by a corps of nineteen Professors.

The Trustees of Rutgers College have provided from their own resources buildings, laboratories, apparatus and all necessary appliances, and an experimental farm of one hundred acres.

The State holds forty scholarships in the institution, free of tuition. These scholarships are open to students from all the counties in proportion to their representation in the Legislative Assembly, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools. In June, 1888, the Trustees of Rutgers College voted ten additional scholarships "at large," to young men of New Jersey.

Young men of the State who desire a thorough scientific training, should avail themselves of the opportunity thus placed before them. Graduates of this institution now fill positions of influence in all parts of the State and in other States.

STATE LIBRARY.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Librarian.

The State Library, as a department of legal and miscellaneous reference, is devoid of novels and light literature generally. It comprises, chiefly, standard works of history, biography, philosophy, science and art, while the completeness of its legal reports, text-books and State laws is a matter of general commendation.

During the last year, 1,390 volumes were added to the Library by exchange, donation and purchase, so that it now contains 36,067 volumes—about two-thirds of which are law books.

Among the interesting contributions to the Library are a curious "Japanese Primer" of 50 pages, illustrated by 900

human figures, the gift of Mr. K. Iwata, of Tokyo, Japan, and six fine proof etchings of John Jay, Robert Morris, Aaron Burr, Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark and Gouverneur Morris, donated by the distinguished artist, Albert Rozenthal, of Philadelphia, Pa. These have all been appropriately framed, ready for display in the new Library rooms, whenever they are prepared for the reception of the Library, which, it is hoped, will be next summer.

During the year several hundred books have been repaired and bound, and the Library has been generally renovated.

There were 2,700 registered visitors during the year, exclusive of members of the legal profession, State officials and other regular attendants.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissions on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph.D., Hoboken; Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., Trenton; E. A. Osborn, C.E., Middletown; Edward R. O'Reilly, M.D., Elizabeth; Laban Dennis, M.D, Newark; Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, LL.D., Princeton; Franklin Gauntt, M.D., Burlington, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex-officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act, it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysts, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes the report on Vital Statistics, formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work, it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. Its annual reports and its health circulars are widely distributed through the State. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH 1889.

COUNTIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic	283	526	533
Bergen	258	727	634
Burlington	417	1,065	843
Camden	4,655	1,733	1,691
Cape May	97	219	187
Cumberland	383	1,043	641
Essex	2,074	6,344	5,310
Gloucester	219	617	415
Hudson	2,099	5,843	6,641
Hunterdon	265	562	437
Mercer	755	1,258	1,103
Middlesex	383	1,156	1,049
Monmouth	564	1,096	985
Morris	314	980	899
Ocean	119	320	221
Passaic	971	2,391	2,082
Salem	187	420	371
Somerset	199	440	464
Sussex	173	211	281
Union	533	1,384	1,208
Warren	778	764	548
	15,726	29,099	26,543

CITIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic City	170	222	267
Bayonne	82	369	389
Bordentown	46	123	88
Bridgeton	103	294	165
Burlington	87	116	143
Camden	4,452	1,139	1,159
Elizabeth	303	883	711
Gloucester City	85	157	141
Harrison	27	268	209
Hoboken	515	1,281	1,102
Jersey City	1,180	3,143	4,065
Long Branch	78	149	72
Millville	95	270	131
Morristown	58	184	213
Newark	1,593	4 920	4,253
New Brunswick	136	412	386
Orange	175	469	385
Passaic	106	326	243
Paterson	797	1,887	1,682
Perth Amboy	65	177	186
Phillipsburg	447	246	140
Plainfield	97	185	162
Rahway	79	195	138
Salem	63	89	107
Town of Union	140	182	206
Trenton	625	988	756
	11,604	18,604	17,499

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

A part of the work of the Board, as stated in the law, is "to collect and disseminate reliable and useful information, and to encourage a higher standard in the agriculture and horticulture of the State; to investigate such subjects, relating to the improvement of land and agriculture, in its various branches, in this State, as the Executive Committee may think proper; to cause to be made experimental and practical tests of specific remedies or cures of diseases of domestic animals and poultry, and to employ suitable persons to lecture before the State Board of Agriculture at its annual or other meetings."

The act provides, also, for the organization of County Boards of Agriculture in the several counties. These become a co-ordinate branch of the State Board, and are susceptible of doing the work of an institute for the farmers when thus organized.

The Executive Committee are endeavoring to carry out the purposes of the law, as far as the limited appropriation to this work will permit. There are sixteen County Boards now organized; also a State Horticultural Society, and a State Poultry Association. The meetings of these societies are assuming the institute character, and their value as a means of practical information on all questions connected with the improvement of the farm, stock, dairy, poultry, fruit and market-garden interests of the State, is shown by the increased membership and attendance.

All these societies, except the Poultry Association, receive financial aid from the State Board, amounting to $1,000 annually.

The depressed and well-nigh profitless condition of agriculture in the Northern Atlantic States, and the depreciation in value of farms, which, in many cases, when sold, bring but little, if any, more than the mortgages placed on them a few years ago, are compelling farmers to consider every means to save themselves from utter ruin.

The statements made are beyond question, and call for serious consideration on the part of our Legislature, and the enactment of such laws as will foster this important branch of our State industries. The same encouragement that has attracted immigration to and aided in developing some of our Western States is needed here. New Jersey cannot afford to allow her farms to become abandoned, as is the case in some of the New England States.

The average value per acre of New Jersey farming lands is placed by the Department of Agriculture at $65.16 per acre, which is higher by $14.89 than any other State in the Union.

The number of farms in the State is 34,307, the average size being 85 acres. Seventy-five per cent. only of our farms are worked by their owners, which is less in this respect than any other Northern State except Illinois. In the crop yields per acre New Jersey is: In corn, 31 bushels—exceeded by only nine other States; white potatoes, 65 bushels, with New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Delaware the lowest in the Union this year, owing to excessive moisture, rot, &c.; in sweets the yield is exceeded by nineteen other States, but the quality of New Jersey sweets is surpassed by only two other States. Hay is 1.25 tons per acre. Pears and grapes are less than 50 per cent. of a good crop; apples but 27 per cent.; cranberries, 135,000 bushels, or about half as large as the crop of 1888. The last-named four crops show, with some others, the serious results of continuous wet weather.

In farm stock we number: Horses, 94,397, with a higher average value than any other State in the Union; milk cows, oxen and other cattle, 246,655. Milk cows are higher in value per head in New Jersey, in relation to the United States average, than in any other State except Colorado and Nevada. Other cattle have here the highest value of any State. Sheep, 105,276, valued at $4.00 per head, highest of any State in the United States average. Swine, 191,118; value per head, $9.67; exceeded in the United States average by only four other States.

The forest area of New Jersey is 41.5 of the total area, comprising 2,069,805 acres of woodland. The value of the annual lumber product of the State is not less than $5,000,000.

The demand for the annual report of the State Board is unprecedented. More than 5,000 copies of the last issue have been circulated in this State alone. As there seems to be no effectual way to distribute these except by mail, this item of postage alone makes a serious inroad into the annual appropriation of over $700. It is useless for the Board to "collect" information unless it can disseminate it, and this can only be done by institute work in the several counties and by printing and mailing the proceedings. Other States are appropriating large sums for the development of agriculture in this way, and its value is shown by increased productiveness in all branches of farming, and in added wealth and prosperity to the State at large.

Officers of the Board: President, Edw. Burrough, Merchantville; Vice President, William R. Ward, Newark; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton. Executive Committee: Morris Bacon, Greenwich; Wm. R. Lippincott, Fellowship; vacancy; also the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

JAMESBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

Trustees.—Nathaniel S. Rue, Cream Ridge, President; Patrick Farrelly, Morristown, Secretary; Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton, Treasurer; Franklin Murphy, Newark; P. Hampton Wyckoff, New Brunswick; J. F. Downing, New Brunswick.

The number of boys remaining in the school October 31st, 1889, was 372, being an increase of 81 over the number remaining October 31st, 1888. The total number in the school during the year 1888 and 1889 was 494, being an increase of 70 during the year.

One hundred and twenty-two boys have been disposed of during the year, 38 of whom were indentured. Of these, 107 were white, and 15 colored.

Shirt manufacturing, as an industry, has been discontinued, and recently brush drawing and finishing have been introduced in its stead. In a small way, the making of rag carpet has been carried on during a part of the year. Work in all the other trades previously in operation, has been continued. Work in printing office has proved a valuable means of instruction for the boys engaged thereat, and the reading furnished to the boys of the school through the school paper, *The Advance*, is both pleasant and profitable.

Instruction in military movements and band music has been continued. But few changes have been made in the corps of instructors. Many improvements to buildings and grounds are constantly being made.

Every effort is made to induce the boys to lead better lives, and to fit them for going out with higher aims, better purposes and better fitted to become useful citizens. The work, in a measure, has been impaired, owing to the crowded condition during the latter part of the year.

If the citizens of New Jersey, both official and private, will visit the school, and inquire into its methods and purposes, they will receive a cordial welcome from the Superintendent, Ira Otterson, and must become interested in the work being carried on.

STATE PRISON.

Keeper, John H. Patterson; Supervisor, Henry L. Butler; Clerk, Robert B. Bonney; Inspectors, John P. Flanagan, Herman Schalk, Charles H. Mickle, Martin R. Cook, Thomas P. Curley.

Number of convicts in confinement October 31st, 1888	881
Received during the year	529
	1410
Discharged	413
Remaining October 31st, 1889	997
Daily average, males	929
Daily average, females	36
Total	965

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

Managers.—Caleb S. Green, William S. Stryker, J. Howard Pugh, M.D., Joseph H. Bruere, James Bishop, B. F. Carter, D. McLean Forman, William L. Dayton, Chester Van Syckel, G. D. W. Vroom.

Resident Officers.—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M.D.; First Assistant Physician, John Kirby, M.D.; Second Assistant Physician, C. R. Burroughs, M.D.; Third Assistant Physician, ——— ———; Fourth Assistant Physician, A. F. H. Gale, M.D.; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark; Treasurer, Austin Snider.

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Patients in Asylum October 31st, 1888	385	376	761
Received to November 1st, 1889	89	97	186
Under treatment during the year	474	473	947
Discharged recovered	35	29	64
Discharged improved	13	16	29
Discharged unimproved	1	5	6
Discharged not insane	1	1	2
Died	33	35	68
Total discharged, died, &c	83	86	169
Remaining October 31st, 1889	391	387	778
Total number of cases since the opening of the Asylum, to November 1st, 1889	3,590	3,692	7,282

Treasurer's report—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1888	$32,953 86
Received from State Treasurer for maintenance of county patients	34,270 71
Received from State Treasurer for maintenance of insane convicts	4,878 25
From counties	104,000 42
From private patients	24,521 06
Incidentals, sales of stock, rents, &c	4,990 56
	$225,614 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Steward's orders	$175,407 30
New building	31,935 80
Balance November 1st, 1889	18,271 76
	$225,614 86

Wages, $39,687.97.

Morris Plains Asylum.

Managers.—Geo. A. Halsey, Newark; Hiram C. Clark, Newton; James S. Green, M.D., Elizabeth; Josiah Meeker, Succasunna; John W. Jackson, M.D., Rockaway; Romeo F. Chabert, M.D., Hoboken; George W. Terriberry, M.D., Paterson; John Adams Wells; N. W. Voorhees, Clinton; Eugene Vanderpool, Newark.

Officers of the Board of Managers.—President, Geo. A. Halsey; Vice President, James S. Green, M.D.; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. D. Meeker; Warden, Martin B. Monroe.

Medical Officers.—H. Crittendon Harris, M.D., Medical Director; W. P. Spratling, M.D., Assistant Physician; Elliot Gorton, M.D., Second Assistant Physician; L. L. Mial, M.D., Third Assistant Physician; C. M. Hay, M.D., Fourth Assistant Physician; Gilbert P. Pfontz, Resident Pathologist.

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Number of patients in Asylum November 1st, 1889	427	430	857
Total number received since opening of Asylum	1,534	1,387	2,921

Total cost of maintenance for past year, including expenditures for sewer and reservoir	$246,802 17
Received from private patients	47,558 14
Balance on hand at close of year	229 78

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Alexander G. Cattell, President; A. M. Reynolds, Vice President; F. H. Wismer, Bird W. Spencer; John J. Van Cleef, Secretary; Irvine E. Maguire, Assistant Secretary.

This department of the State Government was created under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884.

The work of the Board was increased during the same year by the passage of another act, entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations, and for the collection thereof."

Under the first-mentioned act, and the revisions and supplements thereto, it is the duty of any person or company running, operating or constructing any railroad or canal in this State to send to the Board, on or before the first Tuesday of May in each year, sworn statements and schedules of the property of such railroad or canal, as it existed on the first day of January preceding.

During the month of March in each year, the Board prepares blank forms for these statements and schedules, which are sent to the railroad and canal companies in time for their yearly return.

When the returns are received the Board proceeds to ascertain the true value of all property used for railroad or canal purposes, of each company, including its franchise.

It ascertains separately—

1. The length and value of the main stem of each railroad, and of the water-way of each canal, and the length of such main stem and water-way.

2. The value of the other real estate used for railroad or canal purposes in each taxing district.

3. The value of all the tangible personal property of each railroad and canal, viz., the rolling stock, cars, locomotives, ferry boats, canal boats, machinery, tools, &c.

4. The value of the franchise.

The "main stem" includes the road-bed not exceeding one hundred feet in width, with its rails and sleepers and depot buildings used for passengers only. This class of property, together with the tangible personal property and the franchise, is taxed at the rate of one-half of one per cent. for State uses only.

The real estate outside of main stem, and all water-ways, reservoirs, tracks, buildings, water-tanks, water-works, riparian rights, docks, wharves and piers are taxed one-half of one per cent. for State uses, and, in addition thereto, a tax at the local rate, as fixed by the taxing district wherein the property may be located, provided said local rate does not exceed one per cent.

Under the provisions of the act it is imperative that the Board meet at certain times, but the detail work which is

necessary to be done, compels a meeting at least twice a week, and during the month of December, when appeals are being heard, and during the months of September and October, the Board holds daily sessions.

Under the Miscellaneous Corporation Tax act it is the duty of the Board to levy State taxes upon all corporations incorporated or doing business in this State other than railroads and canals, savings banks, cemeteries, religious corporations, or purely charitable or educational associations, or manufacturing or mining companies carrying on business in the State.

All corporations taxed under this act report to the Board annually on or before the first Tuesday of May. Blanks are prepared and sent to the various corporations by the Board for this purpose. As the returns are received, the Board determines the basis and amount of tax due from each corporation, and certifies the same to the State Comptroller for collection, on or before the first Monday of June in each year. This is a source of considerable revenue to the State. Over 1,700 corporations of this class will be certified to the Comptroller for the year 1889, representing a total tax of not less than $430,000.

The State Board of Assessors has 89 railroads and canals on the assessment list for 1889.

The details of the assessment for 1889 will be found in the Board's annual report to the Legislature, which will be of considerable interest to tax-payers.

The following table shows the aggregate assessment for taxes of 1889, by railroad systems, subject to review:

NAME OF SYSTEM.	Tax for State Uses.	Tax for Taxing Districts.	Total Tax.
Pennsylvania Railroad system...	$303,284 94	$88,580 13	$391,865 07
Central Railroad of New Jersey system.....	214,540 12	73,616 56	288,156 68
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad system.....	29,230 54	1,694 43	30,924 97
New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad system.....	73,216 33	43,792 44	117,008 77
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad system	192,737 13	71,413 25	264,150 38
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad system.....	27,077 74	715 51	27,793 25
Lehigh Valley Railroad system..	79,988 09	28,717 33	108,705 42
Railroads not classified.....	77,775 88	23,228 13	101,004 01
Total.....	$997,850 77	$331,757 78	$1,329,608 55

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In the preparation of the twelfth annual report, special efforts have been made to collect data respecting the active trade-life of the New Jersey workmen engaged in the glass, hatting and pottery industries. In connection with these statistics, information about the diseases to which these wage-workers are particularly subject, has been obtained.

As little attention heretofore has been given to the hygienic conditions under which industry is carried on, the investigation has been prosecuted on original lines, and, as a consequence, has been necessarily largely experimental. But the results seem fully to justify further inquiry, which will take in other important State industries.

The question of mortgage indebtedness, especially that on farms, is at present attracting eminent consideration, because, it is alleged, the dangerous increase of farm mortgages and the falling value of land, point to the disappearance of the independent small farmer in the United States. As yet there is an almost entire absence of trustworthy data on which to ground a judgment as to these alarmist prophecies. The Bureau has begun to gather statistics in this direction, so far as its resources have warranted. This part of the report will show the number of mortgages recorded in the several counties in a series of years, and the number and nature of foreclosure executions issued. The latter will indicate to what extent mortgagors are becoming embarrassed by liens on their real estate. It is the intention of the Bureau, during the ensuing year, to investigate further the subject of mortgage indebtedness.

The present report will also devote some space to the co-operative association legislation in force in this country and England.

EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—1890.

State Industrial School for Girls.

At the time of the last annual report there were 52 girls at the State Industrial School, and 32 under indenture, making a total of 84 under the control of the Trustees.

The Trustees again urge with great earnestness their want

of sufficient accommodation; they say that another building, with the proper appurtenances, is absolutely required for the proper maintenance and administration of the establishment. This is apparent when it is considered that there are 52 girls now in the school, and the building was originally planned for the custody of only 35.

The Governor respectfully urges these views upon the consideration of the Legislature.

The total receipts were $10,620.38; expenditures, $8,547.16; balance, $2,073.22.

Soldiers' Home.

By the annual report of the Managers it appears that there were 431 inmates on the 31st day of October, 1889, being an increase of 64 over the number there at the same time last year. There were admitted during the year, 440; discharged, 324; expelled, 7; died, 45. The average number of inmates was 411. Since the home was opened there have been 16,125 cared for by the institution. The total receipts for the year, as reported by the Treasurer, amounted to $55,994.92, of which $18,772.32 was received from the United States Government. Although it appeared, by the report of the Managers, that there was a balance on hand of $931.85, on the 31st of October, 1888, it would appear from the Treasurer's report, that he had paid out $3,826.03 more than his receipts for the year, and that he was to that amount in advance. The total disbursements for the last fiscal year amounted to $54,031.74, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $1,862.85.

Riparian Commissioners.

The principal of the grants, leases, and leases turned into grants, during the year ending October 31st, 1889, amounts to $225,986.32. The amount paid to the State during the year as rental on leases made by the Legislature or by the Commissioners, was $57,519.60. The principal of grants and capitalization of leases for lands disposed of from the commencement of the system to October 31st, 1889, is $3,349,585.18. The amount received for rentals during the same period is $1,041,520.59.

There has been, since the end of the fiscal year, paid into the treasury, not included in the above, $75,155.12, and there is pending before the Commissioners for action, transfers which represent a principal amount of $64,314, and grants or leases ready for delivery, but not delivered, $55,337.15.

Blind and Feeble-Minded.

The State supports the blind children in the institutions of New York City and Philadelphia, there being 44 in all, 33 being in New York and 8 in Philadelphia. The amount paid during the year to the New York institution was $6,907.16; to the Philadelphia institution, $2,537.26.

The Governor sent to the care of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women one patient during the last year, but had some hesitation as to whether the present condition of the law covered the case. There is a similar institution now opened and in successful operation, in Elizabeth, of this State, being incorporated under the laws of the State, under the name of the New Jersey Industrial Home for the Blind. It has thus far received assistance in contributions of the charitable, but has been mainly self-supporting.

The Governor recommends the passage of a law, similar to the one now in force, giving the Governor the power to send children to the asylums, which would authorize him to send blind adults to institutions where manual training is a feature, and to graduate the allowance to be made by the State according to the circumstances of each case.

There have been 144 feeble-minded children taken care of at the expense of the State, being an increase of 36 over last year; 76 of these have been sent to and maintained at the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn; 4 at the Connecticut Institution for Imbeciles, and 64 at the Educational Home for Feeble-Minded Children, at Vineland, N. J. The amounts paid for the maintenance and support of these children were as follows: To the Pennsylvania institution, $19,176.58; to the New Jersey Home, at Vineland, $12,457.15; to the Connecticut institution, $1,166.40.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Fourteenth Legislature.

SENATE.

President—Henry M. Nevius, Monmouth.
Secretary—Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
Assistant Secretary—A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerset.
Journal Clerk—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Gloucester.
Assistant Journal Clerk—Robt. H. Ingersoll, Atlantic.
Engrossing Clerk—John G. Shreve, Atlantic.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—D. Harris Smith, Salem.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William S. Sharp, Mercer.
Assistant Sergeant at-Arms—Walter Atkinson, Burlington.
President's Private Secretary—Geo. E. Pierson, Gloucester.
Bill Clerk—Edgar R. Pearsall, Union.
Assistant Bill Clerk—Frank H. Huber, Essex.
Doorkeepers—William Rodman, Mercer; Frank Nichols, Cumberland; G. S. Robinson, Cape May; John B. Courtney, Ocean.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—William C. Heppenheimer, Hudson.
Clerk—John J. Matthews, Union.
Assistant Clerk—Thomas F. Noonan, Hudson.
Journal Clerk—William Pintard, Monmouth.
Assistant Journal Clerk—James S. Beckwith, Atlantic.
Engrossing Clerk—Elias C. Drake, Morris.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—John H. De Mott, Hunterdon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick H. Corish, Essex.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas L. Titus, Warren; William E. Ross, Sussex.
Speaker's Private Secretary— ——— ———.
Bill Clerk—Joseph C. Thompson, Warren.
Assistant Bill Clerk—James Slevin, Essex.
Document Clerk—John H. Brady, Passaic.
Doorkeepers—Samuel Reichman, Essex; Edward J. Lyons, Bergen; Vancleef Meeker, Somerset; Frank P. Jones, Burlington; Aaron Hawkyard, Mercer; Frank Mulvey, Middlesex; Michael Flanagan, Essex; Victor Schooley, Hunterdon.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Gardner, Cranmer, Werts.
Revision of the Laws—Gardner, Adrain, Werts.
Finance—Miller, Rue, McDonald.
Corporations—Thompson, Roe, Pfeiffer.
Municipal Corporations—Martin, Miller, Adrain.
Railroads and Canals—Cranmer, Thompson, Adrain.
Banks and Insurance—Gardner, Leaming, Werts.
Education—Rue, Carter, Smith.
Militia—Cranmer, Martin, McDonald.
Game and Fisheries—Roe, Fowler, Smith.
Agriculture—Roe, Rue, Newell.
Miscellaneous Business—Leaming, Thompson, Wyckoff.
Riparian Rights—Fowler, Gardner, Adrain.
Elections—Gardner, Roe, Adrain.
Claims and Pensions—Carter, Leaming, Mallon.
Unfinished Business—Miller, Fowler, Everitt.
Engrossed Bills—Carter, Rue, Pfeiffer.
Labor and Industries—Miller, Carter, Winton.
Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Werts, Gardner, Leaming.

Assembly.

Bill Revision—Ivins, Nash, Kerr, Usher, Hutchinson.
Ways and Means—Johnston, Fagan, Trier, Voorhees, Potts.
Judiciary—Marsh, Kalisch, Campbell, Kerr, Voorhees.
Agriculture—Trimmer, Naughright, Nash, Perkins, Ernst.
Education—Naughright, Bertram, Stull, Erwin, Cole.
Elections—Kerr, Marsh, Boyle, Hudson, Norris.
Engrossed Bills—Bale, Byrne, Smith, Zimmermann, Wyckoff.
Municipal Corporations—Trier, Fagan, Mullone, Jacques, Ulrich.
Militia—Stull, Snyder, Mullone, Woolman, King.
Claims and Pensions—Hagerty, Usher, Bertram, West, Williams.
Corporations—De Ronde, Kelly, Smith, Monahan, West.
Banks and Insurance—Fagan, Schroth, Naughright, Trefz, McCran.

Unfinished Business—Trefz, Boyle, Monahan, Ernst, Williams.

Incidental Expenses—Trimmer, Boyle, Albright, Snyder, Woolman.

Stationery—Boyle, Trefz, Hagerty, Nash, Hutchinson.

Riparian Rights—Klotz, Mullone, Jacques, Bertram, Ward.

Revision of Laws—Kalisch, Johnston, Albright, Ivins, Potts.

Fisheries—Kelly, Perkins, Tappen, Cole, Jackson.

Railroads and Canals—Martin, Schroth, Rabenstein, Tappen, Sharp.

Miscellaneous Business—Murphy, Zimmermann, Perkins, Pollock, Glaspell.

Labor and Industries—Usher, Rabenstein, Hagerty, Cheesman, Ernst.

Joint Committees.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Thompson, Roe, Werts.
House—Hoover, Marsh, De Ronde, Potts, Pollock.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Carter, Rue, McDonald.
House—Schroth, Murphy, Snyder, Cole, McCran.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Senate—Cranmer, Miller, Smith.
House—Albright, Stull, Bertram, Kelly, Harris.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Miller, Roe, Wyckoff.
House—Rabenstein, Schroth, Burns, Tappen, Wyckoff.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Rue, Martin, Mallon.
House—Hoover, Trier, Fagan, Jacques, Hutchinson.

PRINTING.

Senate—Gardner, Thompson, Winton.
House—Byrne, Bale, Snyder, Johnston, Norris.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Roe, Rue, Pfeiffer.
House—Naughright, Martin, Klotz, Jackson, Ward.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Senate—Fowler, Gardner, McDonald.
House—Nash, Klotz, Bale, De Ronde, Jackson.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Martin, Miller, Werts.
House—Smith, Martin, Campbell, Harris, Hudson.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Martin, Miller, McDonald.
House—Mullone, Kalisch, Naughright, Zimmermann, Pollock.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Senate—Leaming, Fowler, Adrain.
House—Schroth, Monahan, Mullone, Price, Glaspell.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Gardner, Cranmer, Newell.
House—Perkins, Hoover, Kelly King, Cheesman.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Miller, Leaming, Smith.
House—Campbell, Trimmer, Byrne, Ulrich, Price.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Senate—Carter, Thompson, Everitt.
House—Trimmer, Hoover, Murphy, Ivins, Erwin.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

William T. Hunt—*New York Tribune, Newark Sunday Call.*

Lawrence S. Mott—*New York Mail and Express, New York Commercial Advertiser, New York Press.*

Alexander McLean—*New York World.*

John J. Cleary—*New York World, Associated Press, Philadelphia Ledger.*

Charles H. Levy—*New York Sun, New Jersey Freie Zeitung.*

Matt C. Ely—*Newark Evening News, New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung*

William H. Koons—*Philadelphia Press.*

William H. Cole—*Camden Courier.*

Henry C. Buchanan—*Paterson Press, Elizabeth Journal.*

William K. Devereux—*State Gazette, True American, Morris Jerseyman.*

Charles Briest—*Trenton Emporium.*

Charles H. Bateman—*Philadelphia Telegraph, New York Evening Post, Philadelphia Inquirer, True American.*

W. Holt Apgar—*New Brunswick Times, Elizabeth Herald, New York Times.*

W. E. Sackett—*New York Times.*

J. D. Byrne—*Newark Press-Register, Paterson Call.*

Charles A. Ransom—*Jersey City Evening News.*

J. S. Grunow—*Jersey City Journal.*

James E. Burt—*True American, State Gazette.*

Harry C. Valentine—*Philadelphia Times, Trenton Times.*

George F. Holmes—*Jersey City Argus.*

Wm. S. Potter—*Plainfield Daily Press, Somerset Messenger.*

James Martin—*New York World.*

Harry A. Donnelly—*Newark Journal, Trenton Times, Camden Morning News.*

Alexander Schlesinger—*New Jersey Staats Zeitung.*

Thomas F. Fitzgerald—*New York Herald, Philadelphia Record, Newark Daily Advertiser, Paterson Guardian.*

INDEX.

A

Page.

Abbett, Governor (Biography), 187
Agricultural Experiment Station 338
Agriculture, State Board..... 343
Anderson, E. J (Biography)... 256
Appointments, Gubernatorial, 267
Appointment, Joint Meeting.. 270
Arsenal, State (Sketch)..... 119
Assembly Officers, 1815 to 1888, 110
Assembly Rules.....65 to 73
Assemblymen from 1845...90 to 106
Assemblymen (Biographies ... 211 to 244
Assessors, State Board (Report) 347
Asylum, Trenton (Report and Officers) 346
Asylum, Trenton (Sketch) 120
Asylum, Morris Plains (Report and Officers)..... 347
Asylum, Morris Plains (Sk'ch) 121

B

Beasley, Chief Justice (Biography)..... 247
Bird, Vice Chancellor (Biography) 246
Blodgett, Senator (Biography) 190

C

Camp Ground..... 332
Census of New Jersey, 1885.... 132
Chapman, E. O. (Biography)... 263
Charities and Correction, Council..... 275
Classification, Counties, Cities and Boroughs 146
College, State..... 3 9
Committees, Legislative..354 to 356
Congressmen (Biographies).... 191
Congressmen from 1789 to date 75
Constitution, State..... 37 to 56
Constitution, United States.... 17 to 36
Constitutional Commission, 1873..... 115
Constitutional Convention, 1844..... 113
Continental Congressmen..... 75
Correspondents, Press..... 357
County Directory.....277 to 285
Court Terms..... 286

D

Page.

Deacon, W. Budd (Biography) 254
Deaf-Mutes, School (Sketch).... 124
Deaf-Mutes, School (Report)... 329
Declaration of Independence, 13
Depue, Justice (Biography).... 248
District Court Judges..... 275
Dixon, Justice (Biography).... 249
Duryee, George S. (Biography) 252

E

Election Returns, 1889....287 to 327
Electoral College.. 126
Electoral Vote, New Jersey, since 1789..... 126

F

Fish Commissioners and Wardens 276

G

Garrison, Justice (Biography), 251
Geological Survey..... 337
Girls' Industrial School (Report, &c.)..... 350
Girls' Industrial School (Sk'h) 122
Governor, Biography of..... 187
Governor, Vote for, since 1859, 111
Governor's Prerogatives, &c... 144
Governors, List of, since 1665.. 10
Green, U. S. Judge (Biogr'phy) 245

H

Hamilton, M. R. (Biography).. 266
Health, Board of (Report)..... 341
Health, State Board of..... 275
History of New Jersey..... 7

I

Insurance and Savings Banks (Report) 336

J

Joint Meeting Patronage.. 270
Joint Rules and Orders..... 74
Judiciary from 1704 to date.... 80

K

Page.
Kelsey, H. C. (Biography)..... 255
Knapp, Justice (Biography)... 249

L

Labor Statistics (Report)..... 350
Lee, B. F. (Biography)... 261
Legislature—
Members of 1887–88..... 148
Members of 1889–90..... 151
Officers..... 353
Political Complexion since 1857..... 111
Sessions of, since 1845..... 84
Library, State (Report)..... 340
Library, State (Sketch)..... 118
Liquor License Law of 1889... 180

M

Magie, Justice (Biography)..... 251
McDermott, A. L. (Biography) 262
McGill, A T., Chancellor (Biography)..... 245
McPherson, Senator (Sketch).. 189
Military Officers 331

N

Newspapers, List of New Jersey 162
Normal and Model Schools (Sketch)..... 121
Normal School Trustees..... 274

O

Oliphant, S. D. (Biography)..... 252
Organization, Legislature, 1889 353

P

Patterson, J. H., Prison Keeper (Biography)..... 264
Pilotage Commissioners..... 270
Pitney, Vice Chancellor (Biography)..... 247
Platform, Democratic..... 155
Platform, Republican 157
Platform, Prohibition 160
Plume, General (Biography)... 258
Presidential Elections (Vote) since 1852.. 128
Presidential Vote, 1888..... 327
Public Instruction, County and City Superintendents .. 328
Public Instruction, Department (Report)..... 328

Q

Quartermaster-General (Report)..... 334

R

Page.
Reed, Justice (Biography)..... 250
Reform School for Boys (Report, &c.)..... 345
Reform School for Boys (Sk'h) 122
Rifle Range..... 332
Riparian Commissioners..... 275
Rowe, Linsly (Biography)..... 253

S

Savings Banks and Insurance (Report)..... 336
Scudder, Justice (Biography).. 348
Senate Officers, 1845 to 1888..... 109
Senate Rules..... 57 to 64
Soldiers' Home (Report)..... 351
Soldiers' Home (Sketch)..... 124
Speakers of the House, 1776 to date..... 108
State Board of Education..... 274
State Executive Committees... 154
State House, New (Illustration) ....opposite page 7
State House (Sketch)..... 116
State Officers, from 1776 to date 82
State Officers in detail..... 273
State Prison (Report)..... 345
State Prison (Sketch)..... 123
State Rifle Range and Camp Ground 332
State Senatorial Elections..... 210
State Senators (Biographies)... 196 to 210
State Senators since 1845....86 to 89
State Treasurer's Report..... 335
Stockton, John P. (Biography) 257
Stryker, General (Biography), 260

T

Toffey, J. J. (Biography)..... 256

U

U. S. Court Officials, 1890..... 272
U. S. Court Officials since 1789, 272
U. S. Government..... 271
U. S. Population 143
U. S. Senators from 1789..... 12

V

Van Fleet, Vice Chancellor (Biography)..... 246
Van Syckel, Justice, (Biography)..... 249
Vice Presidents of Council, 1776 to 1844..... 107
Vital Statistics (Report)..... 342